

LABOR CABINET
WELL RECEIVED
BY ALL PARTIES

Ramsay MacDonald's Selection Is Styled 'Strong Team of Moderates'

HENDERSON SELECTION
IS CAUSE OF COMMENT

Prime Minister Makes Clear His Attitude on American and European Debts

LONDON.—Ramsay MacDonald's Cabinet, with one not very prominent exception, George Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, represents Labor's right or moderate wing.

Even Mr. Lansbury, like Sir Oswald Mosley, the new Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a Minister not in the Cabinet, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns is to act, at least partly, as a lieutenant to James H. Thomas, the new Lord Privy Seal, a well-tried moderate, who is entrusted, as an innovation in Cabinet organization with the carrying out of the Labor mandate for relieving unemployment. As The Times points out therefore "the directorate is so weighted that indulgence in wildly speculative courses is unlikely."

Upon the whole the appointments are well received by all parties as representing a strong team of moderates, chosen with judgment from the best materials available. Arthur Henderson, the new Foreign Secretary, is looked upon as an experienced and not a brilliant administrator, who may do better than his past record suggests.

The Times says: "It is no reflection upon the stable qualities of Arthur Henderson, who goes to the Foreign Office, to say that he is likely to prove susceptible to the fervent interest which his labor is known to take in foreign affairs." The Manchester Guardian (Liberal) says: "Mr. Henderson must not be judged without trial, and it may be that those who know him best are aware of qualities which are generally credited to him which make his appointment to the Foreign Secretaryship a more promising choice than at first sight appears."

The Daily Telegraph, Conservative, is also critical. "Mr. Henderson's appointment to the Foreign Office can hardly be welcomed, though it is fair to remember that this was the hardest place for Mr. MacDonald to fill when once he had decided not to hold it himself in conjunction with the premiership. For after all no one

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Chicago Seeks
Way Out of Its
Tax Problems

Citizens Committee Expected to Solve Difficulty Due to Reassessment

CHICAGO.—A year without tax income for Chicago and Cook County is the immediate possibility held out by assessment officials here. They say that because of a reassessment order, collections will be just about a year late. Tax officials declare they have borrowed to the limit, and can get no more loans.

To find a way out of this impossible situation, a citizens' committee has been nominated by representatives of the City Council and County Board. It is expected to make frank, businesslike recommendations if confirmed by these two bodies.

Chicago's immediate tax trouble hinges upon effort to reform what has been generally accepted as a notoriously unjust situation. Instead of real estate being assessed upon a uniform equitable basis of accepted value, as in many other cities, politics has governed the assessments for many years. It has been common knowledge that reductions in assessments were granted in many instances as political favors. No system prevailed. Some parts of the city paid higher taxes than others.

Finally a reassessment was ordered on a business basis, but circumstances have operated to make it take longer than expected. Some say taxes due last month cannot be collected until more than a year hence. To make the problem more difficult, some of the major tax-paying bodies, like the municipality and the Board of Education, have borrowed many millions in advance of the receipt of taxes.

It is hoped that the lay committee just nominated will frankly challenge assessing and review officials to speed up the making of assessments and collection of taxes, said J. L. Jacobs, efficiency expert of the county and one of the four men who made the nominations. Mr. Jacobs contends that the taxes could be brought in within three months if the boards would co-operate.

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Complete Personnel of Ramsay MacDonald's Cabinet



Upper Row, Left to Right—Mr. Justice Sankey, Arthur Greenwood, Miss Garet Bondfield, Noel Buxton, Sidney Webb, Lord Thomson. Center Row, Left to Right—Arthur Henderson, Capt. Wedgwood Benn, George Lansbury, Sir Oswald Mosley, J. R. Clynes, J. H. Thomas, William Adamson. Lower Row, Left to Right—Sir C. P. Trevelyan, William Graham, Tom Shaw, Lord Parmoor, Albert V. Alexander, Philip Snowden.

BRITAIN STUDIES
WORLD EFFECTS
OF YOUNG PLAN

Acceptance of Reparations Report Expected, but MacDonald Move Is Awaited

LONDON.—The Owen Young report on reparations, signed at Paris June 7, is regarded here as likely to equal if not exceed in world importance even that other famous document on this same subject drawn up in 1924, also under American auspices, by Gen. Charles G. Dawes and his associates.

Until Ramsay MacDonald's Government sets into motion the machinery to give an authoritative opinion as to whether the British Government will accept it. Inquiries in official circles here indicate, however, that so far there is no reason to expect anything else.

The surrender of British arrears payments, which it proposes, does not chime with the views of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer recently emphatically expressed. Even so strong an exponent of British claims as Philip Snowden, however, has not shown himself impervious to the fact that mutual concessions may have to be made in the interests of settlement.

The reduction of the report proposes in the period during which reparations in kind, competing with British trade, are to be continued is regarded as affording a promising compromise.

The committee's work also has been so thoroughly done and so many difficulties have been overcome that failure in the final stages now reached is in no way expected.

The next step anticipated is a conference of the nations concerned to put into treaty form the conclusions arrived at.

Protest Raised in Canadian House
Over Government's Liquor Policy

Conservative, Progressive and Farmer Members Declare That the Liberal Government Is 'Tolerant' as Regards Exports to United States

OTTAWA, Ont.—Protests against the Government's toleration of liquor export to the United States, and more especially for its failure to refuse clearances to liquor cargoes destined for a dry country, arose from half a dozen Conservative, Progressive and Farmer members when the Department of National Revenue estimates came before Parliament.

The assertions that Canada was living up to the terms of the liquor treaty, and that the United States itself was not doing all in its power to enforce prohibition, did not excuse the Dominion for legalizing the traffic of liquor carriers and acting inconsistently with its stand in the League of Nations toward the suppression of drug traffic, declared John Evans, Progressive, Alberta, who designated "liquor as the worst drug of all," and a rumrunner and bootlegger as "no better than a murderer."

T. E. Kaiser, Conservative, drew attention to Canada's export of over two and a third million gallons of whiskey, half of it direct to the United States. He believed, however, that a still larger quantity reached the United States after it had been shipped to the Island of Miquelon. Whereas liquor going to the island had only \$1 a gallon duty it paid \$9 when destined for the United States. In consequence the island was receiving a quantity equivalent to 50 gallons per head of the adult population, and it would be absurd, he said, to say that it was being consumed there. Why, he asked, should Canada

charge only \$1 when liquor went out by the front door and \$9 when it went out by the back door by way of Detroit or Niagara Falls?

Increase of Exports
Milton Campbell, Progressive, Saskatchewan, quoted figures showing the increasing quantities of liquor being exported to the United States and criticized the Minister of National Revenue for his arguments advanced in a recent speech as to why the Government was not interfering with this export. Mr. Campbell considered the arguments illogical and weak, especially when the Minister took the stand that it was not the business of Canada to help another nation to enforce its laws. Assisting in the upholding of law and order and decency in the United States, he said, must react to the benefit of Canada.

W. D. Euler, Minister of National Revenue, said that he adhered to the views put forth on a former occasion and reiterated his statement that American boats left Detroit empty for the Canadian side without obtaining any clearance papers and that the United States should have accepted the Canadian offer to put American officials on liquor export docks.

NEW PARTY FOR ARGENTINA
BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Thirty-three Conservative members of the Chamber of Deputies have resolved to form a new national party, uniting all Conservative branches from the provinces. The proposed party advocate a new economic program for Argentina.

GREEK CABINET
RECONSTRUCTED
BY THE PREMIER

Eleutherios Venizelos Makes Few Insignificant Changes in Its Personnel

ATHENS.—After the resignation of the Government in conformity with the parliamentary usage entailed by the election of a president, the new Cabinet has been reconstructed by Eleutherios Venizelos with certain insignificant changes rendered indispensable by the fact that the Senate also must be represented in the government.

Th. reorganization was ratified by a unanimous vote from which the Tsaldarists abstained by absenting themselves from the parliamentary session in protest against the appointment of Mr. Gonatus and Mr. Carapanayotis, as Minister and Undersecretary, respectively, for Communications.

The Tsaldarists are undecided whether they should return to the Chamber or keep aloof as long as the present administration lasts. Mr. Venizelos has expressed surprise that the Tsaldarists should contest the Government's right to employ men who at the last elections were shown to enjoy the people's confidence in the greatest measure.

The only important ministerial change is the replacement of the Foreign Minister by the former Marine Minister, Mr. Argyropoulos, who after assuming office, cabled to Ankara to Ruzdzy Bey, expressing the hope that he would help him in quickly solving outstanding questions.

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON.—Dispatches from Athens give the composition of the new Venizelos Cabinet as follows:

Eleutherios Venizelos, Prime Minister.
Pericles Argyropoulos, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
George Maris, Minister of Finance.
Senator Gonatus, Minister of Communications.
K. Zavitzianos, Minister of the Interior.
Senator Dingas, Minister of Justice.
Themistocles Sophoulis, Minister of War.
D. Dotzaris, Minister of Marine.
Senator Spyrides, Minister of Agriculture.
Mr. Gondikas, Minister of Education.
P. Vourloumis, Minister of National Economy.
Mr. Ammatoullidis, Minister of Public Welfare.
M. I. Kanavos, Governor-General of Macedonia.

Mr. Argyropoulos, who resumes the office which he held in the Kondylis Cabinet from August to November, 1926, has been directed to report on the new Turkish proposal and is waiting the return of the Greek minister, Mr. Pappas, from Ankara.

CHILE TO DEVELOP
ORCHARD INDUSTRY
SANTIAGO, Chile.—President Ibanez has signed a decree appropriating 1,000,000 pesos (\$120,000) for development of the fruit-growing industry.

An American expert will be engaged to supervise packing and exporting of fruit, and several fruit-packing plants will be constructed.

HOOVER BOARD
TO SEEK ACTUAL
DATA ON CRIME

Securing of Accurate Statistics to Be First Duty, Says Mr. Wickersham

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—George W. Wickersham, chairman of the Hoover Law Enforcement Commission, which has adjourned to June 18, reiterated that prohibition is but one aspect of the problem which is being investigated. "The fundamental thing for us to do at the outset," he said, "is to try to get accurate statistics."

The next thing, he said, would be to discover the status of enforcement of law against crime. The commission will determine where the greatest court congestion exists, the greatest delay, the intervals that elapse between arrest and trial, and what happens to prisoners after arrest.

"No one," he said, "can realize who has not tried to look into the question, how baffling it is because of the absence of reliable statistics—how difficult it is to compare statistics in one place with those of another. They are not prepared in the same way."

"The first thing to do as far as possible is to assemble in one place such statistics of crime as are available. After that will come the deductions to be drawn. Until we can get reasonably reliable facts the commission can serve no useful purpose by making statements. They might create an erroneous impression of the nature and progress of the work we are engaged in."

Mr. Wickersham announced that two members of the commission, Judge Kenneth R. Mackintosh of the Supreme Court of Washington, and Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard law school, would leave shortly for Europe, as planned before the commission was named.

Miss Grace Abbott, director of the Children's Bureau, discussed juvenile crime conditions at the last session. Leonard V. Harrison, statistician of the commission, presented tabular reports of crime, prepared by private investigators.

International
Agriculturists
Meet in Rumania

Many Foreign Delegates Representing 32 Countries Welcomed by Peasant Minister

BUCHAREST.—Ion Mihalache, the peasant ex-village school teacher, now Minister of Agriculture, dressed in Rumanian peasant costume, opened the fourteenth International Agricultural Congress in Rumania's beautiful National Assembly. Four hundred delegates from 32 countries were present.

Among the distinguished guests were the Ministers of Agriculture of Germany, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Michael Hainisch, ex-President of Austria, and the Assistant Minister of Agriculture of Italy. The United States was represented by Asher Hobson of the International Agricultural Institute at Rome; O. Dawson, the American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin, and Miss Caroline Porter, a delegate of the American universities.

After an opening speech by Mr. Mihalache and a welcoming address by the Marquis de Vogue, France, speeches were made by Jean Caracachescu, Rumania; Dr. Hermer, Germany; Professor Laur, Switzerland; and Casimir Fudakowski, Poland.

The guests are to be taken through Rumania on various excursions. The women's section is well attended.

Band of British Ex-Service Men
Refuse to Play Irish 'Soldiers Song'

Action of the Governor-General of the Free State May Bring About a Constitutional Issue—'God Save the King' Relegated to the Background

DUBLIN.—A question which may early develop into a big constitutional issue, namely, whether the Governor-General of one of the Dominions of the British Commonwealth should be received in his capacity as the King's representative with the British National Anthem, has been raised in Dublin during the past week. This is the result of a request made on behalf of James McNeill that the Irish "Soldiers Song" be played by the bands at all functions.

When Mr. McNeill went to a Rugby international football match earlier in the year, the Soldiers Song was played by the Civic Guard Band, and the same tune was also rendered by the English band when Mr. McNeill recently attended the Royal Dublin Society's spring show. On neither occasion was "God Save the King" played, in accordance with the long-established precedent. Although the Soldiers Song is always played when Mr. Cosgrave and his ministers attend public affairs, "God Save the King" has always been regarded as the ceremonial anthem for the King's proxy in Ireland as well as in Canada and Australia.

New Commander-in-Chief
of Confederate Veterans

GEN. RICHARD A. SNEED

SNEED LEADS
VETERANS OF
CONFEDERACY

Men in Gray Chose Oklahoma Man at Reunion—Manassas Memorial Debt Cleared

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Gen. Richard A. Sneed of Oklahoma City, Okla., was elected commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, at the closing business session of the thirty-ninth annual reunion, and Biloxi, Miss., was chosen as the 1930 convention city.

It was announced by friends of General Sneed, who was not present, that Gen. Harry Rene Lee of Nashville, Tenn., would be reappointed adjutant-general and chief of staff.

One of the concluding acts of the reunion was the announcement by the Sons of Confederate Veterans that they had wiped out the debt on the Manassas battle field grounds, proposed as a national memorial of the war between the states.

The Boy Scouts of North Carolina performed excellent service in looking to the comfort of the veterans. Those who wished had Scouts for personal attendants and guides and motorcars were placed at their disposal.

The climax of the reunion was the parade which included National Guard soldiers, veterans of all wars, civic organizations, patriotic societies, city and state officials, sponsors and mounds in gayly decorated floats. There were 10 bands in the line of march.

A crowd that packed the new auditorium saw recaptured in pageant form the wonderful days of the Old South before the war, the exciting period before the states began to secede, the stirring events of the struggle between the North and South, and the final dawn of peace.

World Trade Doubled
The growing importance of Russian trade, Mr. Borah pointed out, is further indicated by the fact that last year trade with Russia throughout the world was as much as in the year before the World War. That American financiers and industrialists are awake to these facts, Mr. Borah declared, is indicated by the ever-increasing business relations between them and the Soviets.

The one obstacle to a full realization of the possibilities of Russian trade is, according to Mr. Borah, the lack of formal relations between the American and Russian Governments. The British have learned this lesson, he contends, and the Labor Government, he anticipates, will remove the restriction.

This action and the results upon British trade which he deems certain will lend force, in Mr. Borah's opinion, to the movement in commercial and other quarters in the United States for a resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia.

'Cheap Coal' Cry
Arouses Protest

British Colliery Firemen's Meeting Hears Plea for Weekly Wage System

GLASGOW.—Delegates from all coal fields in the United Kingdom, attending the annual conference of the General Federation of Colliery Firemen's Examining and Deputies' Associations of Great Britain here, listened to an address by Chairman W. T. Miller, of Lancashire. Those who have to do with underground work in the coal mines, he said, must feel disheartened at times when they hear the cry for "cheap coal."

NEW PUSH OPENS
FOR RECOGNITION
OF SOVIET RULE

American Advocates Foresee Help From Ascendancy of Labor in Great Britain

BORAH POINTS OUT
TRADE ADVANTAGES

Vast Potential Market Is Emphasized—Official Sanction Given Business Men's Trip

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—Advocates of United States recognition of Soviet Russia view the ascendancy of the Labor Government in Great Britain as aiding their cause.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who has long urged recognition of Russia, declared that the MacDonald Government, with its avowed policy of rapprochement between England and Russia, will operate to increase the importance of the United States Government doing likewise.

The Labor Government, according to Mr. Borah, realizes the great commercial possibilities that would result from a resumption of official relations with the Soviets and is determined to open the way for extensive trade between them.

Vast Russian Market
The United States, Mr. Borah asserts, is equally interested in the vast Russian market and he holds that it is incumbent upon the American Government to encourage trade between the two countries.

Russia with an awakening population of 140,000,000 is next to China, the greatest potential market in the world," Mr. Borah declared. "A wise and far-seeing government would grasp at the rare opportunity we have of getting in on the ground floor, so to speak."

And more than that: our recognition of Russia would not only open a vast market to our industries—but to the well-being of both lands—but it would advance the cause of peace and disarmament. Only blind prejudice stands in the way of a resumption of official relations between the Russian and American people, who have been traditionally good friends."

Mr. Borah and other advocates of recognition assert that they have not lost sight of the fact that the Hoover Administration, in a letter made public by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, declared that it did not contemplate taking any steps toward resuming official relations with the Soviets.

Business Men's Visit Approved
They point out as significant developments, however, the fact that the United States Government has approved the visit of a large American trade delegation to Russia this summer, and that more than a score of some of the greatest corporations in the United States have entered into industrial transactions with Russia totaling many hundreds of millions of dollars.

In sanctioning the junket to Russia this summer of 50 or more American business men, the United States Government is reversing itself on a policy it laid down less than two years ago during the Coolidge Administration.

At that time a group of American business men, attending the meeting in Stockholm of the International Chamber of Commerce decided to go to Russia to study trade relations but gave up the trip under direct pressure from the State Department headed by Frank B. Kellogg. This year an invitation to be issued to all members of the International Chamber of Commerce, meeting in Amsterdam, to join the American business men's group which will spend four weeks in Russia, by special arrangement with the Soviet authorities.

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WILBUR BOARD ON EDUCATION LAYS OUT PLAN

Interior Secretary Outlines Scope of Ends Which It Is Hoped to Attain

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The special committee appointed by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, to study the relations between the various agencies of the Government, and education, and to recommend a working program for the future, held an all-day conference at the Department of the Interior.

Dr. Wilbur said that through the so-called bureau of education in the Department of the Interior there had been an attempt to obtain a certain leadership, and he was of the opinion that, on the whole, it has done good work and provided sound leadership. He said, however, that those of us who have studied it lately have felt that there is a great deal more that can be done. We have endeavored to increase the responsibility of the office by elevating somewhat the commissioner of education and by making room for an assistant secretary of education. We are trying to find a suitable woman for assistant commissioner of education.

"Aside from the activities of the

bureau," he said, "certain responsibilities have been accepted in the Government for certain types of education of vocational character and otherwise. We feel that a very careful study should be made since there is a tendency at the present time in this country to bring to Washington all the various problems of the various parts of the country. There should be a limit, especially in the educational field."

Dr. Charles R. Mann, director of the American Council on Education, appointed general chairman of the advisory committee, outlined the present scope of government participation in education and said that the task confronting the conference is very difficult, because the whole question of organization of education in the Federal Government is pretty well loaded with dynamite, as everyone knows who has lived here and observed operations for any length of time.

Dr. Mann said that an early report was not expected, but Dr. Wilbur preferred to have the advisory committee work out its plans in detail and with unanimity, even if it took a year. Adjustment was taken with setting a date for another general meeting after reports had been received from the three subcommittees indicating that they would be unable to formulate plans for several months.

James E. Russell is chairman of the subcommittee on educational activities of the Federal Government; Louis D. Coffman of the committee to consider subsidies of the Federal Government to colleges, and Frank Cady for the committee to study other educational subsidies. The members of the committee are apportioned among these three groups.

IDEAS OF YOUTH IN INDUSTRIES ARE ADVOCATED

New England Council Leader Urges More Recognition of Younger Generation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Industry and commerce will profit if increasing weight is given to the ideas and aggressiveness of youth, according to E. C. Johnson, vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in a report just presented to the New England Council, at its fifteenth quarterly meeting here.

Mr. Johnson was the head of the 12,000-mile "Land Cruise" of the Boston Chamber of Commerce which toured through the South and West recently. His report constituted a review of the trip during which a marked interest in the industries, scenery and history of New England was encountered.

"We were impressed with the youth of the business leaders we met," Mr. Johnson said. "We could not escape the feeling that the ideas, the progressiveness and the aggressiveness of young men should be given more recognition in New England business and industry."

Resolution Reported
The executive group of the council reported favorably upon a resolution calling for increased employment for graduates of New England schools, colleges and universities. The resolution also urged these graduates to give careful consideration to opportunities to be found in this region.

"New England has need of her youth," the resolution declared, "and with her commercial and industrial activity at a high level should be able to provide suitable opportunities for them."

Henry S. Dennison, Framingham, Mass., manufacturer and assistant secretary of the section on "Management" in the report of the Committee on Recent Economic Changes, of which President Hoover is chairman, emphasized the value of solving the problems of management by modern research methods.

"It is widely believed by business managers that the research activities of leading companies are among the primary causes of their success," he said.

Mr. Dennison urged the increased development of quality standards and specifications, the application of research to merchandising and marketing problems, and a closer co-ordination of the designing, engineering, manufacturing and sales departments.

"Business has, of course, always benefited from discovery," he added, "but it has mostly taken discovery where it found it as a gift. It is now more often the case that, by research, discovery is specifically provided for and so accelerated. Business research does more than invite discovery; it gives to operating management a chance to base its decision upon fact."

Report on Power
A report prepared by Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison Company of Boston, as chairman of the council's co-operating committee of the power industry, showed that only one instance has occurred since 1927 requiring the use of the "interstate electricity clause" developed by the New England Council. The clause was drawn to be inserted in interstate contracts for the purchase or sale of electricity, in order to "retain state regulation and to prevent the necessity of national regulation through intervention."

The study of ways and means for speeding up the electrification of rural areas in New England has been completed by the council's farm power committee, it was reported, and the council's co-operating power committee has brought up to date its study of interstate transmission and interconnections in New England.

Savings Accounts Show Odd Periods

SARASOTA, N. Y.—The average American who puts his money into a savings account adds to the sum for seven years. Then, for some mysterious reason, he takes his money out.

That is one of the facts discovered by a special committee of the Na-

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POWER COUNSEL SAYS TRADE CAN JUSTIFY ITSELF

Evidence Will Convince World of Righteousness of Purposes, He Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The electric light and power industry has evidence to present to the Federal Trade Commission that will "go a long way toward convincing the American people, the commission, and Congress of the righteousness of the industry's purpose," according to Bernard F. Weadock, of New York, special counsel appearing before the commission, in addressing the closing session of the convention of the National Electric Light Association.

"Investigations are the order of the day," Mr. Weadock said. "Some serve a political purpose, a few a useful purpose. The investigation of the electrical industry now pending was initiated by a member of the minority party just preceding a political year."

More farmers today can intelligently discuss amperes and watts and kilowatt hours than can define debentures or the various farm relief bills, J. H. Howard of Cleveland, a one-time president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, told the convention.

Just before final adjournment of the convention, the delegates received the following message from Owen D. Young, chairman of the conference of experts on German reparations in answer to a cable sent him in congratulation of the outcome of the conference.

"I greet to you and through you, my friends and associates in the National Electric Light Association, my heartiest thanks for your, and their thoughtful message."

Matthew S. Sloan, of New York, president of the New York Edison Company, was elected president of the association; Paul S. Clapp, of New York, re-elected managing director; A. Jackson Marshall, of New York, secretary and P. S. Young, Newark, treasurer.

MADAME SCHWIMMER PLANS EUROPEAN TRIP

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Department of Labor has granted Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, who recently was denied American citizenship by the

Supreme Court, permission to visit Europe.

Representatives of the immigration bureau said she had been admitted to the United States for permanent residence and that this was sufficient to enable her to obtain passports. The Supreme Court refused to give her American citizenship because she said she would not bear arms in defense of the United States.

PERUVIAN FLIERS DOWN

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Peruvian fliers, Capt. Martinez, Pinillos and Lieut. Carlos Zegarra, who left Mexico City June 7 for Guatemala City, were forced to turn back because of motor trouble and landed safely at the City of Oaxaca, about 400 miles from Mexico City.

SHORT POTATO CROP FORCES PRICE RISE

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—Eastern potatoes will be moving to market at the rate of 300 carloads a day for the next week or 10, according to an estimate by R. B. Elderidge, marketing specialist for the State Department of Agriculture.

With a yield reduced considerably as compared with 1928, he said, prices this year, indications are that the crop will be from 65 to 70 per cent of the production of 1928.

53-STORY HOTEL PLANNED IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The tallest commercial hotel in Broadway and the second tallest in the city is to be erected on the block front on the east side of Broadway, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets, according to plans just filed with the Bureau of Buildings here.

The building will be 53 stories high.

WORLD CRUISE 28th December

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Edw. L. Wingate, General Mgr.

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Saddler

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Monday, June 10, to Wednesday, June 12

at the

Hotel Copley-Plaza
Copley Square, Boston

Showing chic equipment for paddock—kennels—travel—hunting—golf—polo—riding.

Mr. C. L. SAUR, general manager, and Mr. J. R. GUERRAND, assistant representing

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POWER COUNSEL SAYS TRADE CAN JUSTIFY ITSELF

Evidence Will Convince World of Righteousness of Purposes, He Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The electric light and power industry has evidence to present to the Federal Trade Commission that will "go a long way toward convincing the American people, the commission, and Congress of the righteousness of the industry's purpose," according to Bernard F. Weadock, of New York, special counsel appearing before the commission, in addressing the closing session of the convention of the National Electric Light Association.

"Investigations are the order of the day," Mr. Weadock said. "Some serve a political purpose, a few a useful purpose. The investigation of the electrical industry now pending was initiated by a member of the minority party just preceding a political year."

More farmers today can intelligently discuss amperes and watts and kilowatt hours than can define debentures or the various farm relief bills, J. H. Howard of Cleveland, a one-time president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, told the convention.

Just before final adjournment of the convention, the delegates received the following message from Owen D. Young, chairman of the conference of experts on German reparations in answer to a cable sent him in congratulation of the outcome of the conference.

"I greet to you and through you, my friends and associates in the National Electric Light Association, my heartiest thanks for your, and their thoughtful message."

Matthew S. Sloan, of New York, president of the New York Edison Company, was elected president of the association; Paul S. Clapp, of New York, re-elected managing director; A. Jackson Marshall, of New York, secretary and P. S. Young, Newark, treasurer.

MADAME SCHWIMMER PLANS EUROPEAN TRIP

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Department of Labor has granted Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, who recently was denied American citizenship by the

Supreme Court, permission to visit Europe.

Representatives of the immigration bureau said she had been admitted to the United States for permanent residence and that this was sufficient to enable her to obtain passports. The Supreme Court refused to give her American citizenship because she said she would not bear arms in defense of the United States.

PERUVIAN FLIERS DOWN

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Peruvian fliers, Capt. Martinez, Pinillos and Lieut. Carlos Zegarra, who left Mexico City June 7 for Guatemala City, were forced to turn back because of motor trouble and landed safely at the City of Oaxaca, about 400 miles from Mexico City.

SHORT POTATO CROP FORCES PRICE RISE

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—Eastern potatoes will be moving to market at the rate of 300 carloads a day for the next week or 10, according to an estimate by R. B. Elderidge, marketing specialist for the State Department of Agriculture.

With a yield reduced considerably as compared with 1928, he said, prices this year, indications are that the crop will be from 65 to 70 per cent of the production of 1928.

53-STORY HOTEL PLANNED IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The tallest commercial hotel in Broadway and the second tallest in the city is to be erected on the block front on the east side of Broadway, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets, according to plans just filed with the Bureau of Buildings here.

The building will be 53 stories high.

WORLD CRUISE 28th December

S.S. "LETITIA"
The newest ship at the lowest rates
For booklet, deckplan, etc. address
EN ROUTE SERVICE INC.
Plaza Hotel
New York

NEW YORK CITY Enma Bruns

CANDY AND FAVOR SHOPPE
Assorted Salted Nuts, Crisp and Fresh, per pound, \$1.00. Creams that are truly delicious, per pound, \$1.50. Steamer and Gift Boxes of Salted Nuts and Candy, \$5.00 to \$25.00 each.

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MASTER COTTON SPINNERS WANT WAGES REDUCED

British Plan of 12 Per Cent Cut in Pay Will 'Assuredly Be Resisted'

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—President W. Thomas of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association, interviewed in Manchester regarding the surprise proposal of 12 per cent wage reduction by the general committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association, involving nearly 500,000 workers, said it would "assuredly be resisted."

The proposal, which is a revival of the same suggestion made in the winter of 1927-28 for an all-around reduction, reads: "This general committee is of opinion that the earliest possible steps should be taken to secure a reduction of 25 per cent in the present percentages on the piece price list rates of wages and an equivalent reduction in the current wages where no piece price list is in existence; that local associations which have not yet expressed their opinions on the question be communicated with for the purpose of ascertaining their views not later than the 21st instant, and that a special meeting of the federation general committee be held on that date to receive the reports and decide upon a future course."

The piece price list regulating the wages of the cotton industry stands at present, it is said, 95 per cent above the standard, so that a reduction would involve, if accepted, a diminution in actual earnings from 12 per cent to 15 1/4 per cent.

Our Marked Down Sale of Trimmed Hats

To begin Monday, June 10, 1929

Prices \$1 to \$10 while they last

Press Hays, Ballinbun, Hancock, Foster and others. Many large headpieces. We shall close from July 20 to August 25. Remember the dates.

Brain

80 Boylston Street, BOSTON

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REAGAN KIPPE

162 TREMONT ST. BOSTON

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Grains

\$2.50 to \$100

\$50

No finer watch than a Gruen

GRADUATION GIFTS

Leighton, Mitchell Co.

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Inquire for Owner's Budget Plan

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For Commencements and Weddings

There is a Decided Vogue for Plain or Printed Chiffons

Special sale on evening wraps and coats.

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Opposite Copley-Plaza Hotel

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ESTABLISHED 1839

Diamond Engagement Rings

Attractive Designs Moderately Priced

\$75, \$100, \$150, \$200 to \$500

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WALK-OVER

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A sandal type in buckle strap and applique. In Sunburn Calif.

\$10

Walk-Over Shops

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WISCONSIN TOWN PAYS HOMAGE TO G. O. P. INCEPTION

Throngs Flock to Ripon
to Attend Republican
Diamond Jubilee

RIPON, Wis. (AP)—A 75-year-old echo was picked up in this little town June 7 and amplified to large proportions by the thousands who came to attend the Republican diamond jubilee celebration.

Its genesis was a meeting in 1854 of a handful of political pioneers who, moved by the crushing defeat of the Whig Party and the threat of slavery to gain a foothold in the North, were determined on drastic action.

The same building that sheltered the leaders of this then remote hamlet, nestled in the green-wooded hills of the new State of Wisconsin, was the center of ceremonies commemorating the start of the Republican Party three-quarters of a century ago.

Ripon College students aided in guiding the pilgrims about the town and ushered at the outdoor amphitheater rising from the tiny white school building where Alvin Earle Boyay called the significant meeting of March 20, 1854. The building placed recently on the edge of the college campus was moved to the amphitheater for the occasion.

From its steps James W. Good, Secretary of War, made the address of the day, surrounded by notables of the party, coming from all parts of the country.

Like the seven cities of ancient Greece which all claimed to be the birthplace of Homer, three cities in the United States are now vying for recognition as the location of the "founding" of the Republican Party, which this year observes its seventy-fifth anniversary.

The cities are Ripon, Wis., Friendship, N. Y., and Jackson, Mich. The present celebration in Ripon was preceded by an observance in Friendship last month, while another celebration of the party's "founding" is to be held in Jackson in July.

Ripon's claim is based upon a meeting March 20, 1854, at the call of Alvin E. Boyay, a Whig and anti-slavery leader, to discuss the "Kansas-Nebraska" bill.

The Encyclopedia Americana is authority for the fact that there is ample evidence that the session at Friendship on May 16, 1854, pledged allegiance to a new party, to be labeled "Republican."

It also declares that it is "beyond question that the first state convention to assume the name of Republican was held . . . under the oaks" at Jackson, Mich.

The origin of the name "Republican" is also subject to some disagreement.

Don C. Seltz, in his biography of Horace Greeley, says that Alvin E. Boyay, a lawyer in Ripon and a friend of Greeley, feeling the need of a new party, called a mass meeting at Ripon. After the meeting Boyay laid his idea before Greeley in New York, but Greeley was not receptive at the time. Greeley "idly asked" Boyay what he would call his new party, and Boyay replied: "Republican."

That was as far as the suggestion went at that time. But later Greeley, on Boyay's persuasion, used the name Republican editorially in his New York Tribune.

Canada Grain Act Amendments Are Passed in Commons

Mixing of Three Top Grades
of Wheat to Be Eliminated
—Other Reforms

OTTAWA, Ont.—Important amendments to the Canada Grain Act recommended by the agricultural committee of Parliament after months of study was passed by the House of Commons with brief discussion.

In outlining the provisions of the bill James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, said that the committee had given particular attention to the vexed problem of grain, and had decided that while it had been shown that little or no damage had resulted from the mixing of the lower grades, loss to the farmer resulted from the mixing of the three top grades, and this would be eliminated after Aug. 1, 1930. The outturn standard for all terminal elevators of all statutory and commercial grades of red spring wheat will be a composite sample equal to 75 per cent of the average quality of the grade and 25 per cent of the minimum quality of such grade at the primary inspection points. This provision will apply to the current year's crops.

The primary reform in the Grain Act, said Mr. Malcolm, was the settlement of the hybrid ticket question and the decision to use throughout Canada a standard ticket printed and supplied for all elevators by the Board of Grain Commissioners. He thought that the prohibition of mixing in the three top grades of wheat, measures to overcome a lack of uniformity in wheat standards and settlement of complaints against the Board of Grain Commissioners by extending the machinery of that body had effectively removed any cause of complaint among the prairie farmers.

Good Buying Saves
Maryland Money

Governor Ritchie Tells
Purchasing Agents How Group
Bargaining Works

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Establishment of centralized purchasing bureaus for states, counties and municipalities was urged in a paper prepared by Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, and read before the National Association of Purchasing Agents' convention by Walter N. Kirkman, purchasing agent for Maryland.

A saving of \$200,000 a year in Maryland is effected by the central purchasing department, while operation costs are only \$38,000, Mr. Ritchie showed. The saving is the result of purchasing in greater volume where greater competition comes into play and where responsibility for purchases is centered in skilled executives with a keen insight into market conditions.

The plan has been adopted by 36 states, but only about 100 counties and 229 cities of more than 10,000 population have instituted it.

PHILADELPHIA MAPS
HUGE TRANSIT PLAN

By a Staff Correspondent
PHILADELPHIA—A new program of transit development and subway extensions, including tubes under the Schuylkill River, to cost approximately \$75,000,000 has been recommended to Harry A. Mackey and the City Transit Commission by Clarence E. Myers, transit director, after

Personal Stationery
100 Printed Envelopes \$1.00
200 Printed Sheets .50
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Any name and address, printed on high grade white bond paper in dark-blue ink.
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Service at All Hours
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COMPLETE
COMFORT FOR
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Hingham
Providence, R. I.

DESIGNED ALONG SEMICLASSICAL LINES

Designed Along Semiclassical Lines



First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marysville, Calif.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EDIFICE IS OPENED

Building Considered 'Architectural Asset to Community'

MARYSVILLE, Calif.—Opening services of the new church edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, located at the southwest corner of Seventh and E Streets here, were recorded and the building described by the Appeal-Democrat, published in this city, in part as follows:

"Regarded as an important addition to Marysville's collection of modern and beautiful buildings, the edifice has been built at a cost of \$25,000. Actual construction of the building cost \$18,000, with \$7,000 more being spent in furnishing it and completing details.

"The church is of semiclassical architecture, built of Thermottite tile. The main auditorium has a seating capacity of 250. This can be increased to a capacity of 500 if desired.

"The plan of the church was designed by William Arthur Newman of San Francisco, architect for the Government on the Pacific coast. "Since construction of the building was started early in September, a structure has risen which is an architectural asset to the community. Its exterior beauty is indicative of the beauty found within. The interior walls are of rough surfaced

tile blocks, and their color is of an old ivory tone.

"In the ceiling of the auditorium is an art glass window, circular in shape and six feet in diameter. The center motif of the window is a cross and crown.

"Between the foyer and the auditorium is another art glass window of beautiful design. All the other windows in the church are of amber-colored glass."

11,000-Mile Flight
by Air Line Heads

To Inspect Pan-American
Routes in West Indies and
Latin America

NEW YORK—J. T. Trippe, president and general manager of Pan American Airways, Inc., operators of the United States air mail system to South America, has left Miami with a staff of high officials of the company on an 11,000 mile inspection flight over the Pan-American air routes. It is announced here. The route was opened in February by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

The main object of the inspection trip is to speed up the extension of the Pan American Airways system from the Canal Zone and the West

Indies down the east coast of South America to Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. Inauguration of the air line along the north coast of Colombia and Venezuela will be made within the next two weeks, the announcement said. This route will operate through the principal cities of those two countries and as far as Maracay, and later to Trinidad and through the Guianas. This will place into operation two-thirds of the proposed United States-Buenos Aires line, which is expected to be entirely in operation at an early date.

Ratchitch Given
20-Year Term
for Assassination

Sequel Follows to Tragic
Event in Yugoslavia of
Year Ago

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor
BELGRADE—The sequel of the tragic event of June 20 last year took place in the courts here, when after a 10 days' trial, Punisha Ratchitch, ex-member of Parliament, was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for the assassination of the ex-Premier, Dr. Basaritchek, and the attempted murder of the deputies, Stefan Ratchitch, Mr. Penar and Mr. Grandji.

Two other prisoners accused of being accomplices, Toma Popovitch and Luta Kovatovitch, were acquitted. The court held that the crime was the personal act of Punisha Ratchitch alone, carried out in the heat of the moment under provocation. It adjudged the act as a willful murder without premeditation.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor
BUCHAREST—The findings of the Belgrade court will not, it is felt here, tend to increase the faith of the Croats in the justice of the present régime. The Croat leaders completely dissociated themselves from the trial of Ratchitch months ago. They believe that Ratchitch was assassinated as the result of a widespread Serb conspiracy. This sentence will strengthen the Croats' uncompromising opposition to the Serbian hegemony.

Edison Stops Work
TO AWARD DIPLOMAS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor
FORT MYERS, Fla. (AP)—Thomas A. Edison, who recently started a search for a boy to succeed him in his work, clipped three hours from his regular 16-hour working day to attend the graduation exercises of the Fort Myers High School and to present diplomas to 72 seniors.

Mrs. Edison, national leader in social welfare work, delivered the commencement address.

W. Davidson
Practical Furrier
Formerly with Martin Bates
Seal and Persian made over to latest fashions. Fur coats repaired and raw furs bought.
Furs stored and insured.
Fur garments made to order.
175 Tremont Street, Boston

"Say it with Flowers"
But Say It With Ours
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PARK ST.
BOSTON
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere

Good quality cotton, and inexpensive . . .
"Durmont" Sheets
and Pillow Cases
"Durmont" sheets and cases are made of good durable cotton, and are so inexpensive, that they are particularly suitable for summer camps and cottages. Sizes quoted are before hemming.
Third floor.
Hemmed Sheets
Size 54 x 99, each \$1.15
Size 63 x 99, each \$1.25
Size 72 x 99, each \$1.35
Size 81 x 99, each \$1.45
Size 63 x 108, each \$1.35
Size 72 x 108, each \$1.45
Size 81 x 108, each \$1.55
Size 90 x 108, each \$1.70
Hemmed Cases
Size 42 x 38 1/2, each 32¢
Size 45 x 38 1/2, each 34¢
R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

Green with Black and Orange
—Straw with Black and Red
—Walnut with Orange Decoration
\$34.50
EASY TERMS
FIFTH FLOOR

Those cheerful colorful sets you've so admired—brought down to a price any one can afford! An good in construction as in design and color too—made of durable, hard woven fabric, with comfortable auto opening fitted cushion seats, upholstered in your choice of a variety of gay cretonnes, 5 pieces, \$24.50

New York to Los Angeles in High Possible Over Pike's Peak Route

Jefferson Highway, Winnipeg to New Orleans, Just as
Easy—Grading and Surfacing of Transcontinental
Roads Opens New Era for Motorists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—To drive from New York to Los Angeles over the Pike's Peak Ocean-to-Ocean Highway, about 3500 miles, and over the Jefferson Highway from Winnipeg to New Orleans, 2200 miles, without shifting the motorcar gears out of high speed, is now a possibility, notwithstanding mountain ranges that have to be negotiated. Moreover, not more than 500 miles of the roadway of the two routes are today unimproved, and this mileage is being gradually reduced.

This announcement is made by Hale D. Judson, general manager of the Pike's Peak Highway Association, and George E. McIninch, president of the Jefferson Highway Association, both of which associations have their headquarters here.

"The Pike's Peak Highway, the great central route across the country, is hard surfaced from New York City to Seneca, Kan., 80 miles west of St. Joseph," said Mr. Judson. "Although this highway crosses the two great mountain chains of the country, the Appalachian and Rocky Mountain systems, the grades are so reduced that in the ordinary car it is not necessary to shift from high gear in the entire trip. The Rocky Mountains are crossed by means of the famous Tennessee Pass.

"Less than 400 miles of the roadway remain to be surfaced with some material to make it an all-weather road. Of this, 150 miles are in western Colorado and in Utah and the remainder in Kansas. There are but

three toll bridges on the route and few grade crossings with railroads. "St. Joseph will have its highway bridge, free of toll, (over the Missouri River) finished about July 4, leaving the Mississippi and Ohio rivers as the toll rivers. The bridge at St. Joseph is the latest addition to the free bridges of Missouri.

"The Jefferson Highway," said Mr. McIninch, "will be hard surfaced by the end of this year from Winnipeg to New Orleans—from 'pine to palm.' Only a few stretches in southern Iowa, a few miles in northern Missouri and a small section in the vicinity of Fort Smith, Ark., remain to be finished, and most of the work is under contract. This is the great north and south highway of the Mississippi Valley.

"In southern Missouri and Arkansas it penetrates the heart of the Ozarks. There is not a mile of this great highway which cannot be easily negotiated with a car in high gear."

LOYALTY SUNDAY URGED
TO BACK HOOVER PLAN

NEW YORK (AP)—Signed by Henry Ford, J. C. Penney and others, a proposal to proclaim Sunday, June 30, as Loyalty Sunday, a day dedicated to "the Hoover program of law enforcement," has been made public here.

The proposal has received the endorsement of the General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterian Churches and the Anti-Saloon League of America.

Ready to Serve
—these delicious, appetizing foods

DELIGHTFUL summer meals . . . conveniently and easily prepared . . . from the appetizing ready-to-serve foods at S. S. Pierce's. With a supply in the pantry, one need have little concern for even the hottest days.

Red Label Vegetable Salad—dainty cooked vegetables, including asparagus tips, to serve on lettuce as a salad. No. 2 tin . . . 40c
Red Label Salmon Steak—wonderfully flavored, tender salmon for the epicure. Superb in salads. Large tin 52c; small 32c
Red Label Grapefruit—for a refreshing salad, serve these juicy grapefruit sections on lettuce with your favorite dressing. No. 2 tin . . . 26c
Collage Inn Chicken—a la King—tender chicken, pure cream, savory mushrooms—ready to serve. 11 oz. tin . . . 60c
Red Label Baked Chicken—exceptionally juicy and tender—for salads, sandwiches, creamed, etc. 6 oz. tin . . . 35c

Overland Olive Spread—chopped olives richly seasoned—for sandwiches, plain or with cream cheese, chopped ham or chicken. 13 oz. jar . . . 45c
6 oz. jar . . . 25c
Red Label Corned Beef Hash—like the old-fashioned home-made kind, many people say. It's unusually good. 1 lb tin . . . 50c
Choisa Cooked Ham Spread—for sandwiches or ham omelets or for stuffing eggs. 6 oz. tin . . . 37c
3 oz. tin . . . 22c
Red Label Lunch Tongue—whole tender tongue, ready to slice and serve. 12 oz. tin . . . 50c
Overland Pineapple Mint Sauce—to serve on ice cream—for an epicurean treat. 10 oz. jar . . . 30c

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Fibre Sets that Bring Summer
Charm Into Your Home

Good quality cotton, and inexpensive . . .
"Durmont" Sheets
and Pillow Cases
"Durmont" sheets and cases are made of good durable cotton, and are so inexpensive, that they are particularly suitable for summer camps and cottages. Sizes quoted are before hemming.
Third floor.
Hemmed Sheets
Size 54 x 99, each \$1.15
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BOSTON

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—Straw with Black and Red
—Walnut with Orange Decoration
\$34.50
EASY TERMS
FIFTH FLOOR

Those cheerful colorful sets you've so admired—brought down to a price any one can afford! An good in construction as in design and color too—made of durable, hard woven fabric, with comfortable auto opening fitted cushion seats, upholstered in your choice of a variety of gay cretonnes, 5 pieces, \$24.50

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Fiftieth Anniversary of World-Famous Avenue de l'Opéra Is Observed in Paris

FAMOUS AVENUE IN PARIS HAD NOTED HISTORY

French Capital's Most Cosmopolitan Street Planned by Napoleon III

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—When Napoleon III, Emperor of the French, wished to drive to the new Opera House from the old state theater of the Comédie Française, he had to proceed by tortuous streets and up and down a mound called the Hill of the Windmills. Taking counsel with his famous prefect and town-planner, Haussmann, he gave orders to do what the Turks did in Bagdad in imitation of a certain thoroughfare in Damascus. A straight approach to the Opera House and linking the nation's center of musical expression with the nation's center of dramatic thought.

Thus it was that the Avenue de l'Opéra came to be built, although Napoleon III had disappeared from the scene before the avenue was formally opened.

From Empire to Republic

France had in the meanwhile changed from empire to republic, and much as Marshal von Hindenburg assumed the duties of head of the state not long after Kaiser William II, so it came about that a Marshal MacMahon and not Emperor Napoleon III opened the Avenue. This was in 1877. There is some suggestion that shops did not get properly installed until two years later, which is a plausible reason for the energetic association of the merchants of the Avenue de l'Opéra deciding on the present year as the one in which to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary.

A half century in a place 20 centuries old would be an inconspicuous fact in the normal course of events. But the Avenue de l'Opéra is different. It is a main artery of traffic, and the capital's most cosmopolitan thoroughfare.

Many Foreign Banks Represented

Branches of Swedish, Spanish and Mexican banks, as well as French, English, American, Norwegian and Belgian tourist agencies, as well as French, are spotted along the avenue. Danish porcelain, Italian glass, American shoes, Belgian lace, Russian savories, Oriental rugs and British airplane tickets are sold along the avenue. Perhaps the Americans share with the French the honors of having the greatest number of representatives. Three American newspapers have offices on the avenue, and the American bookshop and photograph supply store are easily found.

The Hill of the Windmills—as its name indicates—was no mountain. Some doubt has actually been expressed as to whether it was a hill at all, the suggestion being that the low knoll called the Hill of the Windmills was artificially made centuries ago as the result of excavations in the vicinity. Nevertheless, Joan of Arc entrenched herself on this spot in the course of her Parisian conflicts with the British.

Notable Houses Appear

The street of the Little Fields cuts right across the Avenue de l'Opéra to this day. The "little fields" once upon a time were presumably the tillable lands of earlier Parisians. Between the plowing days and the removal of the windmills, however, they came to be crisscrossed with narrow alleys and built upon. In the seventeenth century the atmosphere changed somewhat, and better houses came to stand upon the "petite champs."

This situation continued until Napoleon III arrived at his memorable decision, and the houses where at one time or another Voltaire and Diderot and others lived came either to be torn down or marked with plaques attesting to this.

Notable Buildings

The Avenue de l'Opéra is an oblique street—the oblique in its position vis-a-vis the Seine, as it flows near this part of Paris, and the streets parallel to it. But the avenue with the Opera at its head is at right angles to the main boulevards where the large theaters cluster. Coming up from the gardens of the Tuilleries is the bejeweled Rue de la Paix, which joins the Avenue de l'Opéra at the Place de l'Opéra. The Place du Théâtre-Français (the Comédie-Française) is at the other end, bearing two fountains and the old state theater, itself adjacent to the seventeenth century Palais-Royal, which Cardinal Richelieu built.

A few steps from the Place du Théâtre-Français is the Ministry of Finance and Decorative Arts Museum, both occupying portions of the former palace of the Louvre.

The Louvre museum is a stone's throw from the Avenue de l'Opéra, and it is said one-fourth of the taxes of Paris are paid from the profits of business in this district. The avenue is then well worthy of the amplitude of its fiftieth anniversary celebrations.

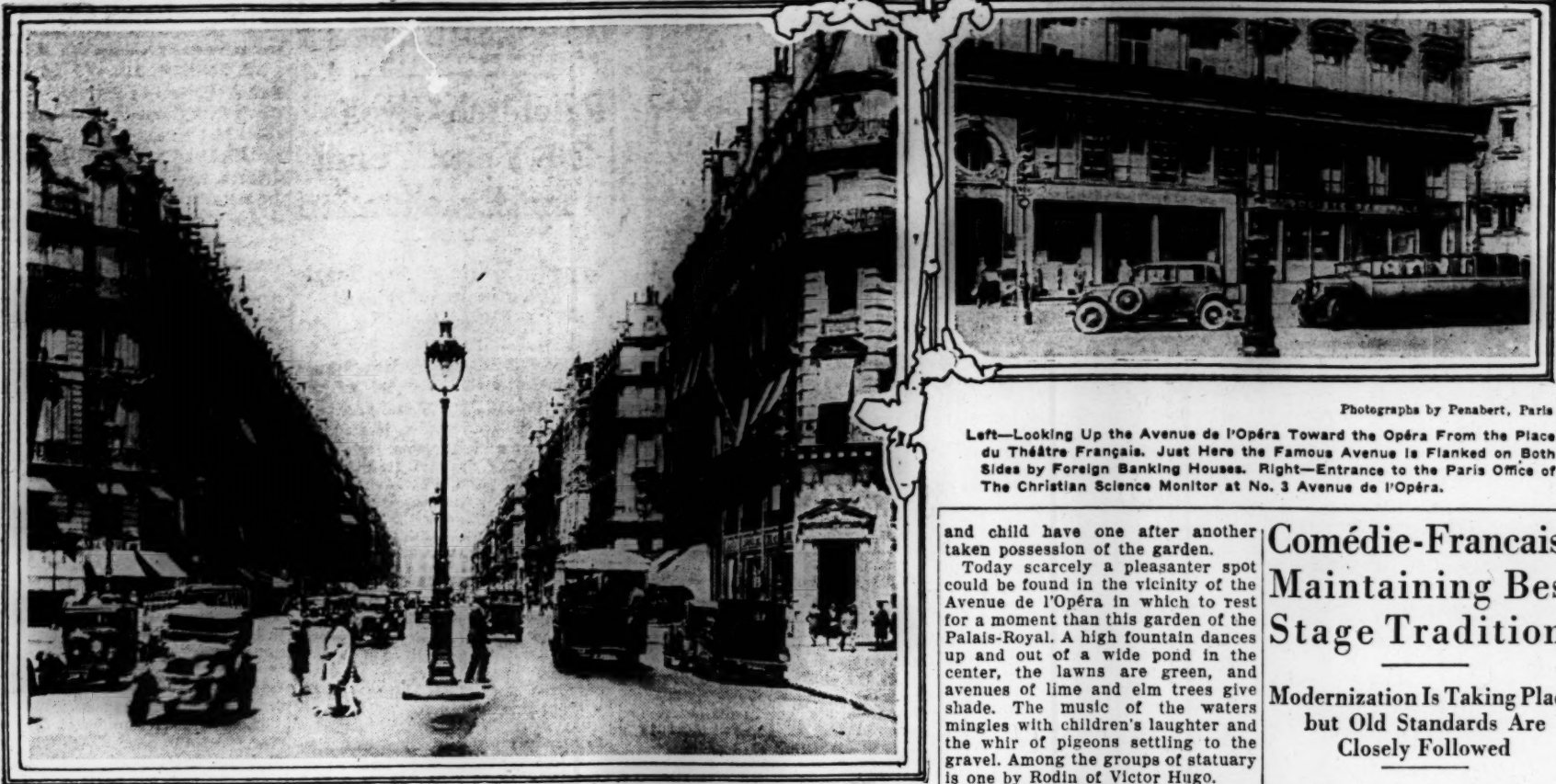
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PARIS, FRANCE

Where Paris Mixes Banking and Opera Near the Monitor's Home in France



Left—Looking Up the Avenue de l'Opéra Toward the Opéra From the Place du Théâtre Français. Just Here the Famous Avenue is Flanked on Both Sides by Foreign Banking Houses. Right—Entrance to the Paris Office of The Christian Science Monitor at No. 3 Avenue de l'Opéra.

Visitors to Paris Find Ready Help at Monitor Office

Looking Out Upon Avenue de l'Opéra, It Affords View of City's Activities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The Christian Science Monitor has just rounded out two years in occupation of the entire first floor at 3 Avenue de l'Opéra for its Paris Office. Because of its central location, a feature of the work which has been especially developed has been the information department. The visitors' book shows that not a day has passed without someone being helped on their traveling or shopping way.

Paris is a crossroads of the Continent, and the Monitor office has become for many visitors a crossroads of Paris.

The writing room has paper avail-

Children Playing in Garden Where Once Kings Strolled

Music of Fountain's Waters Mingle With Pigeons' Whirr at Palais-Royal Pond

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Children and pigeons have taken possession of the famous old garden close to the Avenue de l'Opéra where once kings strolled. It is the garden which is attached to the Palais-Royal, and which lies placidly like a lagoon left by the broad river of the Avenue de l'Opéra rolling southward to the Seine.

The "Royal Palace" was first the "Cardinal's Palace," being erected by Richelieu in the seventeenth century.

By him it was bequeathed to Louis XIII, from whom it passed to Anne of Austria. She resided there with her son, Louis XIV. It was the scene of Camille Desmoulins' rousing of the Paris populace to destroy the Bastille in 1789. Napoleon was accorded hereditary rights by the Tribunal sitting in this palace, and it is now the headquarters of the Council of State.

To most people, however, the name "Palais-Royal" is associated more with the garden at the back of the palace and with the galleries surrounding the garden than with the main building itself.

It was between the years 1781 and 1786 that the garden became inclosed with these galleries and buildings which one now sees. Their character has changed with the epochs: now fashionable, now less than respectable, now a passageway for streams of people walking across this part of the city, now vacant, now animated, Cardinal, King, revolutionary, citizen.

The Friendly Societies were utilized by the Government when the great system of old age pensions and national health insurance was founded, and this part of their activities is now almost as important as the voluntary services for which they were originally founded. The recent Melchett-Turner report on industrial relations made the suggestion that the Government should centralize all these activities and funds under its own direction, which was strongly opposed.

posed fines on those who, knowing of vacancies, did not notify the society or who recommended nonmembers while members were out of employment. It seems to have been opposed to war, because it encouraged evasion of military service by paying half the cost of finding a substitute, provided that this did not exceed one-half of the bounty money given by the Government.

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Comédie-Française Maintaining Best Stage Traditions

Modernization Is Taking Place, but Old Standards Are Closely Followed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Changes are taking place in the first state theater, the venerable Théâtre de la Comédie-Française. There was a time when no living author's plays were allowed to be produced, and when the classics were still given, but modern plays are occasionally inserted on the program.

Gabriele d'Annunzio and Sir James Barrie, for example, among foreign writers, have both been honored during the past twelvemonth with performances of their plays. French playwrights are also sharing the same good fortune.

The Comédie-Française remains, however, the theater where the best traditions of the French stage are most clearly preserved. The classics are played with utmost seriousness and culture; the purest French is spoken. The leading actors form a company and continue as a rule through many years with the Comédie-Française, retiring eventually with a pension. No one visiting Paris should miss witnessing a performance, even though he or she knows little or no French.

The theater faces the "Place du Théâtre-Français," with its fountains, and backs up against the Palais-Royal. The Avenue de l'Opéra joins this square with the one before the Opera. The original Comédie-Française was established in 1680 by the union of the company of actors coached by Molière and another group. The theater itself dates from the French Revolution, and it owes its present organization to a decree issued by Napoleon from Moscow in 1812.

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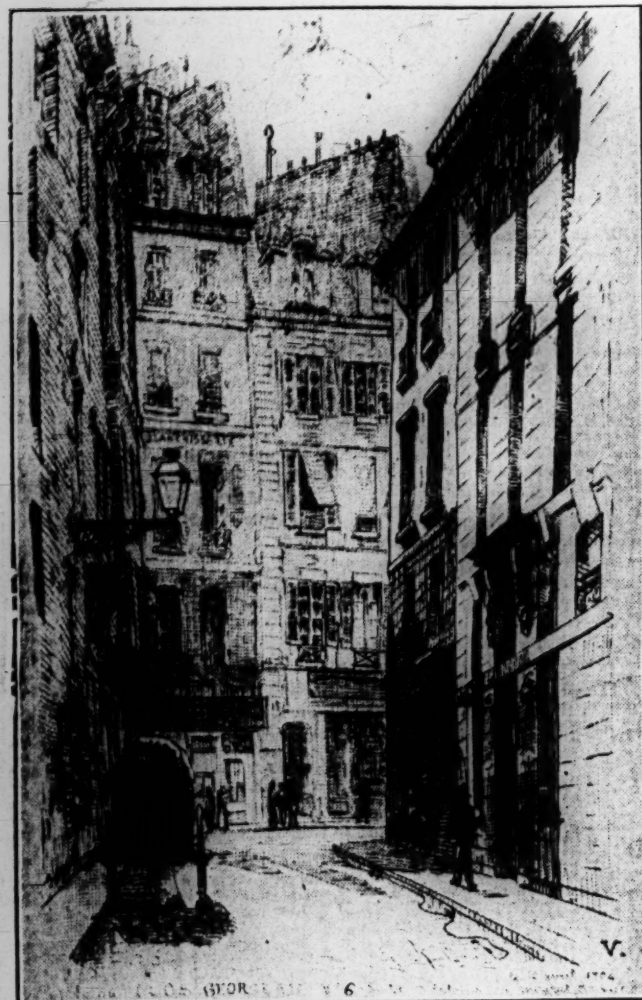
1879

PARIS

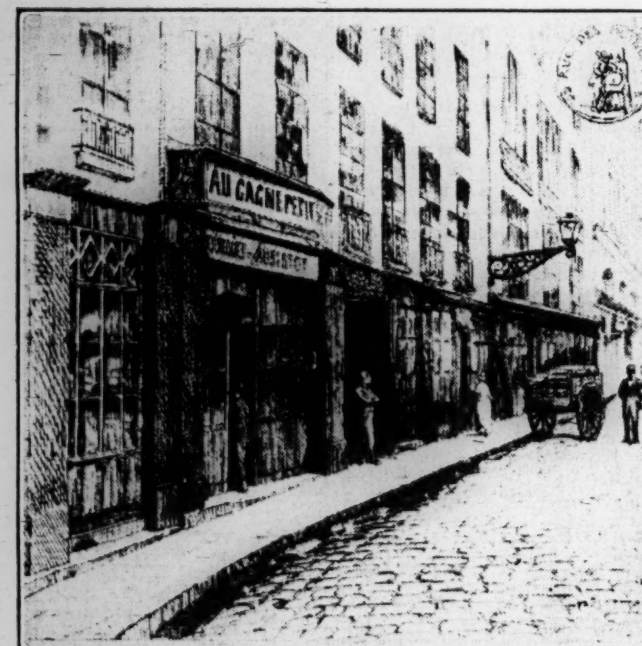
1929



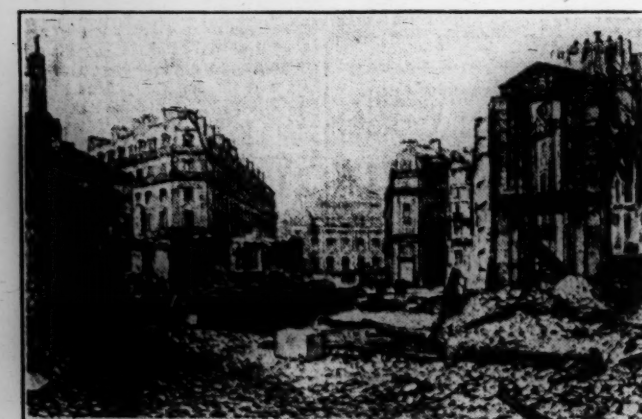
Square-Doored House in the Rue des Moulins, Demolished to Make Way for the Avenue de l'Opéra.



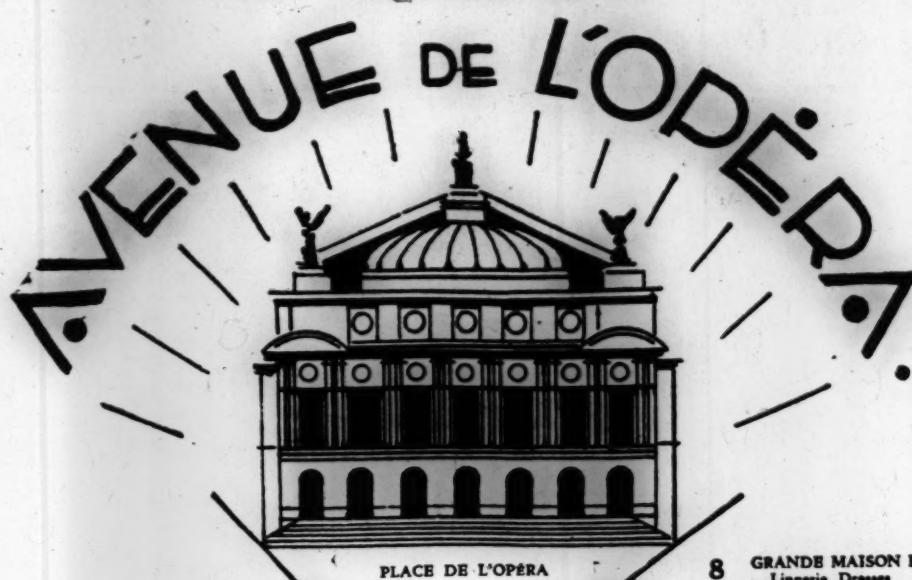
The Rue du Clos Georgeau. Bosquet Lived at No. 6. This Quarter Was Entirely Changed for the Sake of the Avenue de l'Opéra.



Old House in the Rue des Moulins Which Was Razed When the Avenue de l'Opéra Was Cut Through.



The Avenue de l'Opéra in Course of Construction. From an Engraving Dated 1879. The Opera House, in the Distance, Was Completed Only Two Years Previously.



LE GRAND HOTEL 5
CONTI & GANCEL 1

COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY 49
Postal Telegraph
J. TERQUEM
International Bookellers

MATI 47
Furnishing, Decoration

NESTA 45
Fancy Jewellery

PERRIN 43
Gloves

HANAN SHOE CO. 39

HOTEL EDOUARD VII
LE DELMONICO DE PARIS

Restaurant
ETAM

Stockings

BRENTANO'S 37
American Bookellers

HAUTECOEUR 35
Engravings, Christmas cards, etc.

BERNARD & CIE. 33
Dresses & Coats

BERNARD & CIE. 33
Furs

TEDESCO FRERES 31
Paintings

KINDAL 27
Swedish Cutlery

GUILD TRAVEL BUREAU 25
Travels

BRASSERIE UNIVERSELLE 23
Restaurant

RENEE SUZANNE 21
Couture

LEFAURICHON & CIE. 19
Embroideries & Lace

SINGER 27
Sewing Machines

L. KALINA 25
Gents' Tailor

W. CUVERVILLE 23
Hairdresser, Wigmaker

AU GAGNE PETIT 21
Furnishings

AU GAGNE PETIT 19
Ladies' Trousseaux

FRANCO BELGQUE TOURS 17
American Touring Agency

A. NEUBAUER & CIE. 15
Furriers, Couturers

DRESSOIR SHOES 13
DUSAUTOY

Gents' & Ladies' Tailor

GUY AMERONGEN & CIE. 11
Stock Brokers on "Syndicat des Banquiers"

CONFISERIE DU CHIEN QUI SAUTE 9
Confectioner, Candies

MADAME DRION 7
Cakes

BANQUE DU JOURNAL DES RENTIERES 5
Financial Newspaper

OSWALD (H. BEIN Succ.) 3
Laces, Handkerchiefs, Baby Dresses

A. RENARD 1
Furs, Modes, Coats

COMPTOMETER (FELT TARRAUT Mfg.) 9
Calculating Machines

AU CARILLON 7
Tea Room, Refreshments

BANQUE DE SUEDE & DE PARIS 5
Material & Tapestries for Furnishings

MAURICE LAUER 3
Suzanne Grignon

Modes

SOCIETE GENERALE 3
Bank

GEORGES LUNN 1
Travel Agency

LE REBOISEMENT NATIONAL FRANCAIS 1
Tree Planting Investments

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR 1
An International Daily Newspaper

NORWICH UNION LIFE 1
Insurance Company

MOYNAT 5
Trunks, Bags, Leather Goods

MELCY 1
Photographer

8 GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC
Lingerie Dresses
SALOME
Parlours
BONNIN & CIE.
Agence des Théâtres
4 CLERC
Jewellers & Silversmith
4 COMPAGNIA ITALIANA TURISMO
Société COMMERCIALE DES POTASSES
D'ALSACE
2 COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE
PARIS

38 FAUCON
Fans & Handbags
IMPERIAL AIRWAYS
Air Transport
STOBB
Shoes
RAMON
Shirts

36 AU TOURISTE
Trunks, Leather Goods, Bags
FLAMMARION
Bookellers

34 ROUARD
Artistic Glass & Potteries
SYLVIE BISSON
Corsets, Lingerie

32 J. A. HENCKELS
Cutlery de luxe
CAMERINO DE VENISE
Italian Lace
EMILE BRUNIN
Fans and Ladies' Bags Manufactures
DAVID
Gentlemen Outfitter
Georges NUYTTENS
Gents' Tailor
ELISABETH
Couturier

30 RUFIN
Furs—Haute Couture
Les SUCCES DE COMBIER & CIE.
Silks, wholesale and retail
DOBBLAERE
Gents' Tailor

28 BANQUE DES PAYS DU NORD
NORDISK VOYAGES
Travel Agency

28 ROYAL CHINA MANUFACTORY OF
COPENHAGEN
LA VICTORIA DE BERLIN
Insurance Company
LES SOIERIES PEHEL
Silks, wholesale
FRANCE VOYAGES
Tourist Office

26 A. HAMEL
Jeweller
COGSWELL & HARRISON, Ltd.
Armourers
CHOCOLAT SCHAAAL
Confectioners, Candies

24 BIANCHINI-FERIER
Silks, wholesale

24 ALDEBERT
Jeweller

22 CORDONNERIE DE L'OPERA
Bally Shoes a Specialty

20 LAMBERT FRERES
Wholesale Jewellers

VIACROZE
Decorations

BARCLAY
Ladies' Couturier

18 BARCLAY
Gents' Tailor, Outfitter, Shirtmaker

CORCELLET
High Class Groceries

REVILLE S. A.
Purchasing House for REVILLE Ltd., London

16 AGNEL
Perfumery, Bags, Fancy Goods

SALVIATI
Venetian Glass

M. POULOT
Stamps for Collections

14 LES NEVEUX DE L. LEHMANN
Bronze & Artistic Ware

D'ORSAY MANTEAUX (Etab' PAX)
Reincoats—Haute Couture

LEFEVRE HENRI
Fancy Artistic Jewellery

12 MAGASINS DE L'UNION
China & Crystal Ware

8 BANCO ESPANOL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA

6 Sir. An. des Etablissements L. DELIGNON
Silk Manufacturers

4 RAOUL BROUSSAU
Silks—Exclusive Novelty

LE MONITEUR DES TIRAGES FINANCIERS
Financial Newspaper

4 ROSINE Aoust
Meds & Couture

2 HOTEL DU LOUVRE



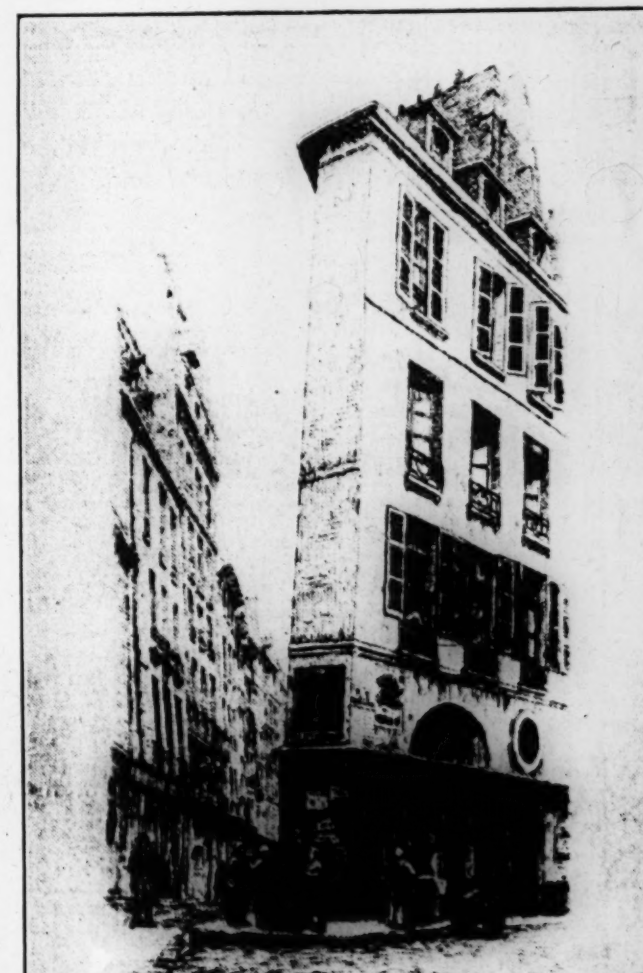
Ornate Gateway of the Hôtel d'Helvétius, in the Rue Sainte Anne, Which Was Engulfed by the Avenue de l'Opéra.



La Maison du Prevot, at No. 17 Rue d'Argenteuil, Which Came Down to Make Way for the Avenue de l'Opéra.



Fountain at the Corner of the Rue des Moulins and the Rue des Moines, Known as "La Fontaine d'Amour," Which Disappeared When the Avenue de l'Opéra Was Built.



Corner of the Rue des Moulins and the Rue des Moines (Street of the Mills and Street of the Sparrows) in 1879 Just Before Construction of the Avenue de l'Opéra.

PLACE DU THÉÂTRE FRANÇAIS

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

RECORDS MADE
IN N.C.A.A. TRIALSDiscus, Shotput and Dash
Marks Are Bettered on
Opening Day

CHICAGO—One world record was bettered and another was tied in the preliminaries of the eighth annual National Collegiate Athletic Association track and field championships held at Stagg Field here June 7. Forty-two of the 42 colleges entered placed at least one man in the 16 events in which trials were held. Fifteen events were on the final program.

University of Washington and Ohio State University led the place-winning with six each, while University of Illinois, University of Michigan, Stanford University, University of California, and University of Wisconsin placed five each. Stanford University, University of Michigan, University of California, and University of Wisconsin placed four each. The trials were held in the morning and the final events were held in the afternoon. The trials were held in the morning and the final events were held in the afternoon.

Discus—The trials were held in the morning and the final events were held in the afternoon. The trials were held in the morning and the final events were held in the afternoon.

New World Discus Mark

In the discus throw the world record was bettered by P. A. Huggins, 29, of Ohio State, who threw 120' 11" in the final round. The old record was 118' 11" by Huggins in 1926. Huggins also threw 120' 11" in the final round. The old record was 118' 11" by Huggins in 1926.

Shotput

A new record for the meet was made when Harold P. Roth of Stanford tossed the 16-pound shot 30' 3 1/2" in the final round.

Dash

A new record for the meet was made when Harold P. Roth of Stanford tossed the 16-pound shot 30' 3 1/2" in the final round.

Germany Scores a
Lawn Tennis UpsetBy THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Hamburg

GERMANY'S Davis Cup team gave the experts a jolt June 7 by scoring victories in both of the opening singles matches of its third round match with Italy.

After Dr. Heinrich Landmann of Germany had conquered A. Giorgio de Stefani, the ambitious Italian, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, Hans Moldenhauer scored an even more surprising triumph at the expense of the Italian ace, Baron H. L. De Morpurgo, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2.

The Double Thrift Gave Germany a Commanding Lead over the Italians, who with England have been favored to advance to the final round of European zone eliminations last year.

Landmann, 29, of Hamburg, defeated de Stefani, 29, of Rome, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2.

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Philadelphia Wins
Church Cup MatchHewitson, Former Australian,
Wins Match From Dr. C.
H. Fischer

NEW YORK—Philadelphia won the first round in the Intercollegiate lawn tennis matches for the Church Cup match at Forest Hills, when its team, though lacking the assistance of R. Norris Williams 2d, the hero of the 1928 Wimbledon tournament, defeated the Boston team, winners in 1928, five matches to four, after an uphill battle. Philadelphia next encounters New York to settle the possession of the trophy for the year.

Boston won the first three singles matches of the day, when Henry H. Hewitson, the former Australian, making his first appearance in American tennis play, scored a victory over Dr. C. H. Fischer, the left-handed player of Philadelphia, 7-5, 6-4; Allen Briggs defeated Norman R. Bramall, who was added to the Philadelphia team, 6-3, 6-4; and G. Holmes Perkins was a successful opponent to Harold MacGuffin, after a long and closely fought three-hour battle, 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

Hewitson, a tall and powerful youth, was also steeper than the former

being defeated by MacGuffin, 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

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NEW ENGLAND
U.S. EASTERNThese Two Teams Meet for
Sears Cup in Women's
Lawn Tennis

CHESTER HILL, Mass.—As the result of the tennis matches played here June 7, the New England team, made up of players from the Boston district, and the Eastern team, consisting of players in the New York district

RUSSIA CHARTS UNIFIED DRIVE TO TRADE PEAK

Ambitious 'Blueprint of Prosperity' Threatened by Agricultural Slack

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW—The "pyatiletki" or five-year plan of industrial and economic development is now one of the chief objects of public discussion in Russia.

It represents an extraordinarily ambitious effort to plot the graph of the country's future production and consumption, and to set the pace for the year 1933 must bring in such varied fields as the output of pig-iron, the agricultural planted area, the foreign trade balance, etc.

Such a scheme would only be conceivable under a system where industry and transport, foreign trade, banking and finance are welded into a unit, responsive to centralized direction.

Even under these conditions its realization will require tremendous effort, first, because it sets an ambitious pace for the year 1933 must bring in such varied fields as the output of pig-iron, the agricultural planted area, the foreign trade balance, etc.

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ambitious project will be actually realized? Notwithstanding the lack of foreign capital, Russian industry during the last three years has gained at the rapid average annual rate of 20 per cent, and has even surpassed the expectations of the state-planning organizations.

The weak spot in the "pyatiletki" would seem to be agriculture, which has been stationary or even retrograde. Inasmuch as last year's inadequate harvest brought the cities to a system of regulated bread distribution, the seriousness of a prospective further decline of 6,000,000 tons in the basic food grains, predicted by Premier Rykoff for this year, scarcely requires to be emphasized.

The five-year plan is an interesting experiment in Socialist direction of the entire economic life of a large nation. The main factor which threatens its full realization is the crisis of agrarian supply.

Drys in Wisconsin Organize Campaign for New State Law

Anti-Saloon League Launches Move to Defeat Wet Legislation Next Year

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A campaign to write a new prohibition enforcement law into the Wisconsin statute books by 1931 was launched here at the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League.

Dr. F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the National Anti-Saloon League, met with officials of the Wisconsin organization to help in shaping the drive, which has for its first objective the defeat of all possible wet legislation in the 1930 election.

Drys of the State, headed by the Anti-Saloon League forces, hope to win a favorable Legislature next year by electing dry legislators to replace those who voted a short time ago to repeal the Sevier Act, according to a program announced by the Rev. Warren Jones, state superintendent of the league.

"The Anti-Saloon League is solidly behind President Hoover's new effort," said Dr. McBride. "We are going to throw our entire support into the fight to restore the Wisconsin prohibition enforcement law, because its restoration will back up Mr. Hoover in his effort to make a fair trial."

W. C. T. U. Gives Indorsement to Mrs. Willebrandt's Work

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP)—Mrs. Ella A. Boole, national president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has sent letters to presidents of all the state W. C. T. U. organizations lauding the work of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt while Assistant United States Attorney-General in charge of prohibition enforcement.

Mrs. Boole said the W. C. T. U. should deeply regret Mrs. Willebrandt's resignation, but should not be "deceived by the wet propaganda to the effect that her work was unsatisfactory to President Hoover or Attorney-General Mitchell."

Great Increase Planned

Special attention will be paid to the development of the so-called heavy industries, mining, machine building and metallurgy. The output of pig-iron is supposed to increase from 3,500,000 tons to 75,000,000 tons.

Agricultural production is supposed to increase from 16,000,000,000 rubles to 25,800,000,000 rubles, and there will be a sweeping extension of acreage. Productivity of industrial labor will double, and there will be a substantial reduction in the industrial price level, if the five-year plan is carried out.

What are the prospects that this

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—assisted by
MRS. ELLIS and
MISS ELLEDGE

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Grocery
Co.

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Loveman's
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of Interiors

—offers a professional service to those with new homes to furnish.

We ask that you let us know if you are building or planning to move.

Designs for tasteful interiors will be submitted by our staff, either for furnishings, or drapery hangings, or both.

The Hollywood Country Club is our most recent boast in this specialized work.

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BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

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NOTHING BUT INSURANCE!
YOU NEED MOORE INSURANCE
We Are in Our Own Building 2020 FIRST AVE.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CONSTRUCTIVELY
BUILDING FOR
THE FUTURE
WATCH US GROW

Herman Saks & Sons
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

For Speed in News Printing



New Quarters of Toronto Daily Star.

The Toronto Daily Star at Home in Efficient Skyscraper Plant

Sturdy Growth From Humble Start Brings Newspaper to British Empire Prominence

THE Toronto Daily Star, greatest of Canadian newspapers in point of circulation, has since February been published from its new 23-story, \$4,000,000 home. This is one of the most up-to-date newspaper plants in the world. Speed of production is its keynote, and the 28 press units are capable of producing 180,000 56-page papers an hour.

Room for 100 per cent expansion in all departments has been provided. Every modern improvement calculated to increase the efficiency of a newspaper plant has been incorporated in the new building, as well as several absolutely new features.

The present predominant position of the Star contrasts sharply with its humble beginning and the state struggles of its early years. The paper—Toronto's youngest—was born as the result of a printers' strike at the Evening News in 1892.

The new owners of that paper having attempted to reduce the rate of pay to 14 cents per 1000, the printers countered with a demand for a minimum of \$14 a week. They were backed by the international union, but the demand was refused and the strike resulted. The forerunner was Horatio Hocken, since Mayor of Toronto and at present member of the Canadian Parliament. James Simpson, now one of the most prominent figures in Canadian labor circles, was an apprentice.

Established by Striking Printers

As a result of this strike a new paper was established by the striking printers. They came to an agreement with the publisher of the now defunct Toronto World, whereby they were to own 49 per cent of the stock in the new paper. The circulation was up to 12,000 when a syndicate of public patronsized the new enterprise. Many years were to elapse before such a circulation was reached under its present ownership.

The printer-owners found financial difficulties in their way. The paper changed hands several times in the next five years, and in 1899 a young editorial writer, who had served his apprenticeship as a reporter in Hamilton, Ont., took over the business, determined to make it the finest paper in Canada. He was Joseph E. Atkinson, then editor of the Montreal Herald.

With \$75,000 in borrowed capital he started in to make it a real publication. From that day to this the expansion of the Star and the career of Joe Atkinson are as one and the same story. He was just 30 years of age when he assumed control, but his reportorial and editorial career was already an extensive and honorable one. Hard-working, resourceful, and clear-headed, Atkinson stands today as one of the greatest figures of Canadian journalism.

Even under the new management, the Star experienced several lean years before the silver lining began to shine through the clouds of adversity. In 1900 the circulation was just 10,000. Toronto is overwhelmingly Conservative, and, next to Belfast, the most Orange city in the world. The Star, however, was quite frankly a liberalist. Moreover, the Catholic, French and Hebrew minorities found in it a fearless friend and champion. The people soon began to appreciate its fairness and the freedom of bias in its news columns. Soon the circulation began to mount steadily. Its competitors could not stand the pace set. The News was the first to go, then the World.

Atkinson's Managership

To boost his weekly edition, Joe Atkinson bought out his only competitor, the Toronto Sunday World, a weekly edition of the old Toronto World bought by a morning paper on its demise. Today the circulation of the Daily Star stands at 180,000—the largest in Canada—while the weekly edition sells over 210,000 copies.

The expansion of his business necessitated a new home for the paper. Having accomplished the impossible in building up the Star, its owner made another daring innova-

CAROLYN FASHIONS
Sold Exclusively in Tampa at Maas Brothers

Fifty fashion experts decide upon the newly created style features created each month, which are immediately reflected in the Carolyn Modes. They have won the instant approval of fashion-wise women.

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INTERNATIONAL WIRE HEAD GIVES VIEW ON MERGER

Says Union With Radio Would Benefit People of Entire World

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WASHINGTON—Speaking on the invitation of James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, of which he is chairman, on the proposed Communications Commission and the proposed merger of the communications services of the Radio Corporation of America with those of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, Sosthenes Behn, president of the latter organization, freely admitted the right of the Government to regulate rates for communications services.

As to the agency through which the regulation should be exercised, Mr. Behn expressed the view that the retention of the existing powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with the continuation of the present Radio Commission, would be found inadequate for the immediate future, although it may be found that later it would be advisable to segregate control and supervision of communications into a special communications commission.

It is the opinion of Mr. Behn that the consolidation of wire, wireless and cable companies should not only be permitted, but encouraged, since such consolidations are necessary to promote to the fullest extent the development of telegraph, cable and wireless service.

Such development, in his view, would result in incalculable benefit to the American people in their national economic and social welfare as well as in the encouragement of international intercourse and trade.

It is essential, he holds, that American communications services be placed on at least an equal footing with the co-ordinated foreign communications services and that, therefore, the necessary authority should be granted to permit of such mergers of wire companies as well as wire and wireless companies, providing such mergers do not result in increased rates for the services rendered.

The bill before the committee proposes to maintain the section of the Radio Act of 1927, which does not permit of the merger of wire and wireless companies rendering international service and also maintains the provisions of the anti-trust law, prohibiting the merger of competing wire and cable companies.

Mr. Behn insisted that if such mergers were permitted there would not be any increase of rates, but, on the contrary, the tendency will be to reduce rates and increase the volume of traffic.

BERLIN Describes Cabinet as 'Bourgeois'

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN—MacDonald's Cabinet is regarded here on the whole as "very bourgeois." It is not regarded as a Cabinet which will lean toward expansion or that will feel inclined to progress in any direction with great rapidity.

Germany is naturally most interested in the British Government's attitude toward the evacuation of the Rhineland and disarmament. Words of peace reconciliation and disarmament are surely not just empty slogans to Mr. Henderson, it is said. On the other hand it is believed that Mr. MacDonald's selection of him indicates that the premier wishes to exercise considerable influence in foreign political affairs.

Mexican Bishops En Route to Make Peace With State

Pope's Envoy on Way to Confer With Portes Gil—Morrow's Hand Seen in Move

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MEXICO CITY—Definite progress toward negotiations for the re-establishment of the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico is indicated by press dispatches from Monterrey reporting the passage through that city of Archbishop Leopoldo Ruiz y Flores, apostolic delegate, and Bishop Pascual Diaz.

Both are coming to Mexico City to confer with President Portes Gil on a concordat which it is hoped will end Mexico's church-state controversy.

Strenuous efforts are being made to prevent circulation of reports that the negotiations are anything but the work of Mexicans and that foreign diplomatic mediation has had a hand in them.

With all of these precautions, however, it is difficult to detach the name of Ambassador Morrow from the subject. Reports that both prelates traveled on the same train with him over part of their journey has served to strengthen the belief that the American envoy is, in an entirely proper and unofficial manner, lending all his support and counsel toward successful conclusion of the negotiations.

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His secretary in reply says that Mr. MacDonald's "position regarding America has been stated again and again directly to the American press and America may be assured that whatever is reported as having

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ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

A Home Builder's Queries

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

AMONG the letters that have come from readers during the last few days, there have been several regarding interior decoration that raise points which seem to be of general interest. While one person's problems may not be wholly the same as a certain other person's, there may still be points of importance that are in common which it is pleasant to share.

Some of the questions asked by Mr. M. of Texas, who is about to build a new home, are: Should the finish, the interior decorations and the furnishings follow the architecture of the building itself?

"For instance, if the house is of Spanish design, should the furniture be Spanish? If the Italian architecture is chosen, should the furniture be Italian?"

Must Colonial furniture be used in a Colonial house, or would it be considered good taste to disregard, within reasonable limits, the outside design when furnishing the inside?

Questions of considerable importance are outlined in your letter of May 15. Only a brief reply can be given you here. Possibly that is all that you desire at present.

You first ask: Should finish and decorations agree with the outside? In general, they should, and the furniture as well. The degree of identical style harmony which is maintained between the architecture, the finish, and the furniture would depend much upon how strongly a certain architectural style was used by the designer.

If a building were of a decidedly Spanish type, and carried in an unmistakable manner those details of doorways, windows, balconies, stairways, inner courts, etc., which are characteristic of Spain, all the interior finish would of necessity fall in line with the structure. The interior decorations, which include color selections for floor, walls and ceilings, also hangings, lighting, and furnishings in general, might be all in the Spanish taste or partially that, and in part taken from some country bordering on the Mediterranean.

There is a sufficient amount of similarity in the styles of that group of countries so they could be blended in a manner which would give pleasant variety without incongruity or discord. If, on the other hand, you tried to combine the English, the American Colonial or the Spanish, you would probably be dissatisfied with the contrast between Anglo-Saxon and Latin tastes.

The comments just made are based on a building which is strongly Spanish in its architecture, and would apply equally if the Italian villa, the French chateau or the Colonial mansion were chosen as the architect's model, and rigidly followed. It seems, however, that a great many architects do not rigidly follow any style. They make Spanish or Italian or Colonial houses that carry only traces of the designated style. Such a building may be so mildly one thing or another that it might be taken for any one of the three. In a like case, or even though a house be perceptibly one thing, such as Italian, but has been considerably modified for convenience and simplified construction, then one needn't be quite so fussy about trying to have everything inside it stick to the style with which the architect started. If there is elasticity in the design of the residence itself, one can take equal freedom with the way it is finished inside and with what is put into it, and still act consistently.

What almost every home builder wants is to have in the end a comfortable dwelling, designed in good taste, which will seem like a real home to those who live in it, and to those who visit them. It does seem to be a little of a strain to attempt to house an American family in an Italian villa, and some might think that a Texas dwelling has little excuse for trying to look like a New England Colonial mansion. It appears a bit different when talking of the Spanish styles, for it was Spaniards who first explored the great South-

Sun-Room Utility and Color Schemes

This is the eighth of a series of articles on practical interior decoration, intended for the home maker who desires to use most effectively the things and the means which are available to her.

By ETHEL LEWIS

THE sun room seems to be a very definite addition which most of us want to include when building or buying a house. Designed originally as a place where a bit of garden might be brought into the house during the winter months, it has become a permanent fixture, and now serves as a sort of transition between the house and the garden. And when we are fortunate enough to have a sun room in connection with an apartment, then this indoor space has to take the place of the garden, too.

As this room is not really an outside porch nor is it really an inside room, it has developed a style of decorating all its own. It is one place where color usually runs riot, and where you can be as exotic as you choose. Sometimes the walls are like those of the exterior of the house—sometimes they are especially prepared and painted or decorated in unusual ways. For instance, there is the rough plaster sort, with tile pictures inserted over the mantel, and other tiles used as decorative details here and there.

Several Possible Floors

Then there is the plain, smooth, plaster wall that is decorated by the hand of an artist, with artificial cherry trees or vines or tropical plants always in bloom. Occasionally there is wall paper on the one solid side where there are no windows, for of course, the great value of the sun room being light and air and sun, and on three sides if possible. That

usually leaves just one real wall for decoration with possibly corners and small spaces between windows.

The floor is important, too. If this is just another room of the house it probably has an ordinary floor, but if it is to combine both house and garden, then let us have a different type. There are tiles of varying kinds and colors, smooth and rough, large and small. There are stone floors, real and artificial, and even marble. Brick is possible, too, and plain concrete if you can paint it and cover it with rugs.

Linoletum is most practical, for the colors and the patterns are interesting and occasionally quite distinctive. Any of these decorative floors are more practical than ordinary wood for this particular type of room. It seems more truly a part of the garden if it is possible to use the hose and sprinkle the flowers with-

ing things you have brought in here. And then, there is the view from the windows to consider. Is it green and inviting, or have you just sunshine and no view? That makes a good deal of difference in planning curtains, whether they are to be sheer and tied back, or whether they are to be sunny in color and heavy enough to obscure the view, and at the same time let in all the light. Sometimes you don't want any glass curtains—just an overdrapery at each end of a group of windows to provide some color and pattern.

Here Is One Scheme

One lovely sun room that I know has groups of short windows on each of three sides. The fourth side that connects with the house, has a brick wall, a fireplace and the French door that is the entrance. The view over lovely rolling hills is quite unobstructed, so there are no glass cur-

tain things you have brought in here. And then, there is the view from the windows to consider. Is it green and inviting, or have you just sunshine and no view? That makes a good deal of difference in planning curtains, whether they are to be sheer and tied back, or whether they are to be sunny in color and heavy enough to obscure the view, and at the same time let in all the light. Sometimes you don't want any glass curtains—just an overdrapery at each end of a group of windows to provide some color and pattern.

out damaging the floor, in which case it should be made with a drain. With these foundation elements and the many windows to consider, the task of properly decorating is not so simple. Of course, you can paint it a bright color, assemble some wicker furniture and call it complete, but really it needs quite as much planning as any part of the house. The color scheme must be carefully thought out, not only for the place itself, but to harmonize with adjacent rooms, and to please the various members of the family who will use this as a sort of living room.

One color you cannot omit—and that is green. You have it in your plants and vines and whatever grows

ed. Permission being granted, it was taken down and rebuilt near the site of old Fort Harrold and an inscription placed on it which reads: "Nancy Hanks and Thomas Lincoln were married in this cabin June 8, 1840, at Buckland, Washington County."

Although the Lincolns never lived in this cabin, the rail fence near by brings to mind the son, Abraham Lincoln, known as the rail-splitter. It is with reverence that the thousands of visitors who journey to this historic town gaze upon this rude shelter of pioneer days.

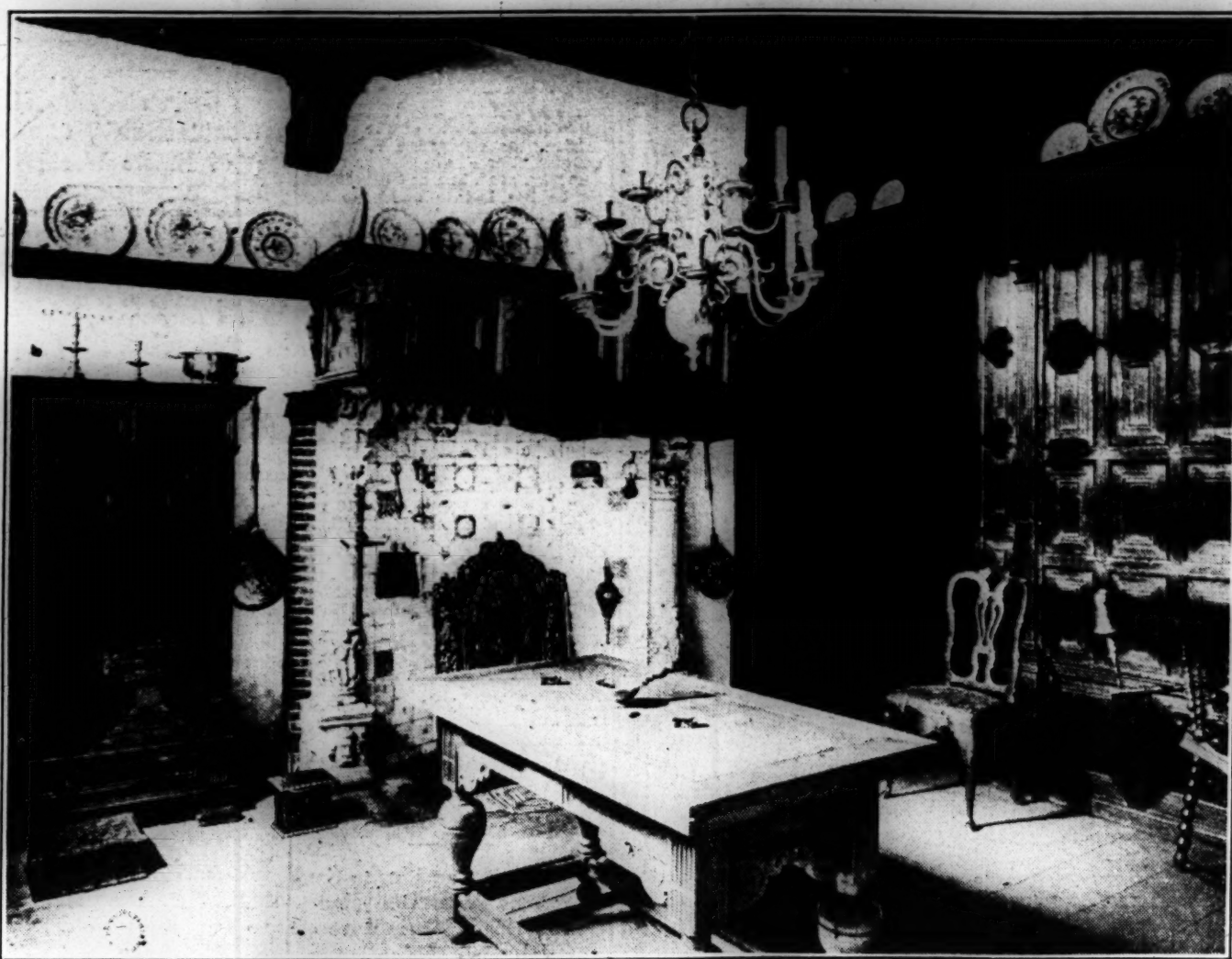
At Harrodsburg, the oldest city in the State, the Kentucky Historical Society has been at work for some years collecting data on the early days of Fort Harrold, the first name of the present Harrodsburg. A stockade has been erected around replicas of the old cabins found inside the fort in the early days. Even the old Courthouse and City Hall have been rebuilt as in former days. Every year as the birthday anniversary, the sixth of June, rolls around the society tries in some special way to honor the men who not only defended Kentucky against the Indian attacks, but helped save the great Northwest for the Union.

Last year in June, at the 154th anniversary, a marker was erected on the site of the George Rogers Clark Cabin, and a tablet was unveiled for the Bowman Memorial Gateway. So were honored not only Major Bowman, who was next in command to George Rogers Clark, but also his brothers, Captain Isaac and Col. John Bowman.

Some years ago the same society became interested in a small weather-worn cabin, located in an adjoining county. This cabin, once the scene of a wedding of nation-wide importance, was rather neglected, owing to the seeming indifference of the community in which it was lo-

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Reproductions of the Old Court House and City Hall, Harrodsburg, Ky. Left to Right—Court House; City Hall; Unknown



A Corner of a Seventeenth-Century Room From a House in Haarlem, Holland. Presented to the Pennsylvania Museum by Edward W. Bok. Oak Paneling on Walls and Ceiling, With Furniture of Contemporary Date, Make This a Notable Addition to America's Early European Interiors

At Grandfather's

Entering an old-fashioned room I see A grandfather's clock with pinnacles three; A six-legged sofa which has had much wear; In the fireplace corner, a great arm-chair. In its paneled walls of feather-edge board One dreams of finding a secret hoard. From a corner, graced by old luster Looks an ancient highboy without compare. The iron dogs in the fireplace stand, Wrought by Grandfather's own strong hand. O'er yonder on the straight-back chair In all its beauty a Paisley rare.

An old-fashioned room in an old-fashioned house. An old-fashioned garden walled all about. An old-fashioned gentleman, his old-fashioned spouse Are somewhere around, without any doubt.

R. H. THOMPSON JR.

Blending Periods

From Columbus, O., comes the request for suggestions about the furnishing of an apartment, the writer having already several pieces of antique furniture. She asks if things made of mahogany would be considered as in harmony with her inherited pieces in cherry, and says that modern, overstuffed, easy chairs have been selected for comfort.

A home that had passed down through several generations would probably contain things that belonged to each period of its occupancy. First owners of a century and a half ago may have given some of their belongings to marrying sons or daughters, for use merely, or from sentiment. These ancestral items had to be supplemented by things that were of styles current at the time. Then a mixture of the past and the present began. In a like manner the dilution of the oldest and older with later and latest fashions might have kept on with following children and children's children, until in this day only a meager one or two things that are over 125 years old may be found in the home of any one descendant.

Viewed from this angle, it is wholly good form to combine as wide a range of periods as one's taste may choose, always assuming that a due regard for form and color is observed.

It should not be necessary to caution anyone against taking crude and clumsy furniture of pine and maple from former wash houses or kitchens and using it with mahogany that came from fine old dining rooms or the drawing rooms. Such a possible mixture could not be mentioned if I hadn't seen the thing done more than once or twice. The result usually indicates that the person responsible has embraced the subject of antiques with more emotion than common sense or good taste, and may be one

Antiques

Chippendale Cabinet, Georgian Turnstile Table, Grandfather Clock, Persian Shawl, Indian Brass, etc.

ODD CRAFT SHOP
Bancroft, Canada

Antiques

Jordan Marsh Company
Boston

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A Dutch Interior for Philadelphia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Philadelphia

THE quaint beauty of early seventeenth-century Holland, will live again in Philadelphia's new Museum of Art through Edward W. Bok's gift of a Dutch room. Announcement of this acquisition was made by J. Stoddell Stokes, a trustee of the museum, who said:

"The room which the museum has obtained through the generosity of Mr. Bok came from Haarlem, Holland. The friendly atmosphere of the Dutch home will actually live again when this splendid oak and plaster interior is installed with appropriate furnishings on the display floor of the new museum on the Parkway."

"Built in 1608, the house and room are of particular interest," Mr. Stokes explained, "because they represent the best examples of the high Renaissance style, which made its appearance in Holland and Germany much later than in Italy and France. The interior gives an unusual picture of the early period of Dutch prosperity, when a flourishing trade with the Indies and China brought wealth and leisure with the resultant taste for the arts as a complement of life."

Carved Oak of 1608

The details of the room include a great chimney piece which is the outstanding feature. It has a capacious opening, and is backed by blue and lavender Delft tiles and is painted with scenes of boats, flowers and birds. Two sandstone columns at either side are unusually rich, with fluted drums above groups of carved figures. Across the oak lintel are a series of terms on fluted shafts, the masks having a grotesque look.

A great carved oak kas, at the left in the picture, is the chief piece in point of size and decoration. Its fluted columns support a heavy, carved cornice and flank the swinging doors.

The room obtained includes a ceiling of heavy beams of oak, a polished brass chandelier, a refectory table, two armchairs and blue and white Delft pottery. One side of the wall is completely paneled in small recessed divisions.

Similar examples of the Renaissance are to be found in Friedrischshaus at Heidelberg and the Peller house at Nürnberg. While in Italy little or no wood paneling was used because of the warm climate, wood was plentifully used in the north as a lining for walls for the sake of warmth and decoration.

Highest Standards are Set

"When this room is installed in the museum," Mr. Stokes said, "visitors will find that its furnishings and atmosphere suggest the Pennsylvania German rooms already opened to the public. The trustees of the Pennsylvania Museum, in carrying out their plan of installation, are securing only authentic interiors which are of the same high standard as the English and American rooms which were installed and opened last spring."

"We have been encouraged," he continued, "by the widespread two-tentative that the quality of the rooms

and objects displayed be of the very best. The complete development of so vast a project will take time but we are proceeding as rapidly as possible, believing that Philadelphia and its citizens want only the best examples of all periods of art for the education, pleasure and enlightenment of the hundreds of thousands of visitors to the new museum."

"Generous support has already been given the trustees," Mr. Stokes, who was chairman of the Museum Fund, stated, "and the opening of the Gothic and Romanesque wing in the fall will show some of the unrivaled acquisitions which have been made possible. As announced last year, an unrestricted endowment fund of \$15,000,000 is now needed in order that the museum may purchase works of art when they are placed on the market and so that the trustees may operate the building adequately. An endowment fund of \$4,400,000 is needed immediately to increase the curatorial staff of the museum and to institute its educational program."

"Sheffield" and Electroplate

"In The Christian Science Monitor of 11th Inst. you state that 'Electroplating was invented in 1840.' I submit the following extract from a letter written on 1st Sept. 1750, by Horace Walpole to Mr. Montagu:

"As I went to Lord Strafford's I passed through Sheffield which is one of the foulest towns in England. In the most charming situation . . . One man there has discovered the art of plating copper with silver: I bought a pair of candlesticks for two guineas that are quite pretty."

So writes Mr. G. of Saskatchewan.

Our correspondent's quotation from Horace Walpole's letter to Mr. Montagu refers to Sheffield plate, not to the process of electroplating. The same letter was quoted by me in an article on Sheffield plate, printed in the Monitor Oct. 22, 1927.

Previous to about 1750 silver was combined very little with baser metals through plating. It was in 1743 that the product known as Sheffield plate was invented, but several years elapsed before it was developed on a manufacturing basis. By that method a layer of silver was fused to each side of a block of brass or of copper, after which the metal sandwich was rolled down to the thickness required for the finished piece of tableware. Through all the operations, the relative thicknesses of the two metals stayed the same.

For about 75 years the business of making and selling Sheffield plate prospered tremendously. Then the process of electroplating was discovered in 1840. Slowly adopted by manufacturers at first, it soon gained favor. Within a few years it practically put an end to the making of the kind of silverplated copper that went into Horace Walpole's guinea candlesticks. C. G. B.

AU QUATRIEME



A Special Purchase of 12

Seventeenth Century Spanish Chairs, \$150 Ea.

Covered with Antique Flemish Tapestry

It need scarcely be said that these admirable chairs are very specially priced indeed. Typical antique frailer or monks' armchairs, the original leather seats and backs of which were worn beyond repair, Au Quatrieme had them covered with notably lovely pieces from antique Flemish tapestry borders. They are now distinctly a trouvaille for the fine Italian or Spanish interior. The tapestry chosen for this purpose is of an exceptionally interesting and decorative character, with those charming borders of tulips, narcissus, poppies and roses which the tisserands of the Renaissance wove with so rarely accurate a skill. They are delightful in color, suffused with a warm golden tone as a background to olive and cool blue, faded silvery rose and an occasional note of pomegranate red. The detail on two chair seats, of plumes, sword hilts, bowknots and flowers is especially charming.

Two antique fireside benches over six feet in length covered with very fine Renaissance tapestry with detail of clustered fruit, cartouches and amorini bearing sheaves of flowers should be mentioned in this connection. They are \$400 each.

FOURTH FLOOR, OLD BUILDING

John Wanamaker New York
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET

Home Building Equipment Gardening

The Columbine Likes Partial Shade and Light Loamy Soil

By ELIAS NELSON

OF THE flowers that come in early summer, few adorn the garden with more grace than the lovely columbine. It is exquisite in form, and color and has attractive foliage of a bluish green. Not only is the columbine a delightful flower, but it is extremely hardy and exhibits the desirable trait of keeping up appearances after the flowers are gone. These various qualities commend it for use in perennial borders.

Open woods are the home of the columbine, hence it prefers partial shade and delights in a loamy soil made light with leafmold. Although the harder sorts do well in full sun, they are grateful for some shade during a part of the day.

Columbines interpollinate so readily that seed from any garden where several species are grown will give hybrids of various forms, some of which may be good and some indifferent. Quite often the hybrids are inferior to the parents. If one desires to grow the pure species, seed must be obtained in the wild or from plants placed far away from other sorts or they do not come true. A great variety of colors. How good they are will depend upon how carefully and skillfully the grower has selected his stock for seed production.

For the average gardener the long-spurred hybrids are the most desirable as they persist longer than most species and come in many colors ranging from light blue, yellow, white and pink to scarlet, deep blue and purple. All long-spurred hybrid strains are not equally good for even the seed supplied in some seasons by reputable houses may be disappointing in that indifferent yellows predominate.

Mrs. Scott Elliott's strain of long-spurred hybrids is perhaps the best on the market. From it are obtained many fine colors of blue, pink, golden and purple. In nearly all the petals and sepals display different colors and nature combines them in scores of ways with wonderful effect, hence as each plant comes into bloom new delights are in store.

Growing from seed is the most satisfactory method and division is not generally practicable. The common hybrids usually have one central root and a branched crown. As the side roots usually arise below the branches of the crown division is not readily accomplished for one must split the main root. If division is undertaken, it should be done in the fall.

Since they are easily grown from seed, the average gardener finds little occasion to propagate them by division. As they are relatively short-lived, it is unwise to undertake it, although one may be tempted to do so when possessing a plant of unusually fine color. The gardener will be wiser to enjoy the one plant he has than run the risk of losing it through division.

The seed is slow to germinate and usually three weeks are required. However, with proper care germination is obtained. They may be started in a cold frame in spring, care being taken to keep the surface of the soil continuously moist and giving circulation of air to prevent damping off. When the second leaves are formed, the tiny seedlings may be pricked out and set in nursery rows in a cold frame or in the open for growth during the season, or they may be set directly in their permanent location. They rarely bloom the first year. Under favorable conditions the plants will be of good size in the fall when they may be set in their permanent quarters or the transplanting may be delayed until early spring. Plants so handled will give fine bloom the second season.

Exquisite Color Effects
Forms and colors of flowers in nature are legion. Strikingly peculiar in the columbine in shape for the petals bear spurs, and the sepals are quite as showy as the petals. Most other flowers have green sepals, but were one to look for them in the columbine one might conclude it had none, for they have taken on the appearance of petals. So in speaking of columbines and describing the various species one is obliged to refer to the outer parts of the flower as sepals and the inner ones bearing spurs as petals.

The common columbine of Europe, *aquilegia vulgaris*, was widely known in old-time gardens. The small, nod-

ding flowers with short spurs extending upward are set closely together. The prevailing color is violet, but white and blue forms are known. The variety, *niva*, produces large white flowers freely and the variety, *Olympica*, has light blue or purple sepals and white petals. Compared with western American species the European is small-flowered and more stocky in growth. It lacks the airiness and gracefulness of the long-spurred hybrids.

Aquilegia Canadensis, the red and white columbine of the eastern United States, has nodding flowers terminating slender arching stems. The small flowers, set well apart and dangling in the breeze, have earned for this columbine the fanciful name "scarlet rain."

The counterpart in the Pacific northwest of the eastern columbine is *aquilegia formosa*, which has spreading, scarlet sepals and yellow petals bearing red spurs. Flavescent is an all-yellow species of the same region, while in California is found the species, *truncata*, which is tall

and has widely spreading flowers of red and orange colors.

The three far western species merge one into another and by some are regarded as one species, with *formosa* as the type and *flavescens* and *truncata* as its varieties. These graceful, airy flowers of the *Canadensis* and *formosa* type, with pendant flowers running mostly to brick red and scarlet colors, adapt themselves readily to cultivation and are fairly long-lived.

In the Rocky Mountains
To the Rocky Mountain region we owe the finest and most desirable columbines for general use in perennial borders. They are the exquisite long-spurred species, *chrysantha* and *cerulea*, the former being golden and the latter sky blue. In these flowers look skyward and the spurs are very long and slender.

Cerulea is a choice alpine species, with whitish petals and blue sepals. This delightful flower of the high mountains is fittingly called the Rocky Mountain columbine, and is

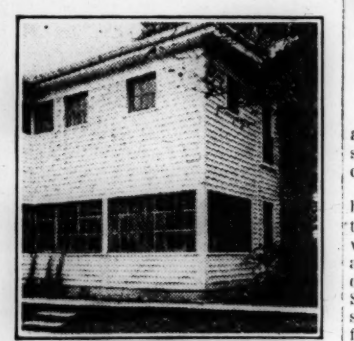


This Attractive Sunroom Displaced the Dilapidated Farmhouse Porch in the Home of Mrs. Guy Roop of Montgomery County, Virginia. A Home Demonstration Agent of the United States Department of Agriculture Helped To Work Out the Idea.

Making an Old Farmhouse Porch Into Modern Sun Room and Bath

TIME was when a gloomy, dilapidated back porch on a farmhouse was an insuperable difficulty, but that state of thinking is being changed by reason of the activities of the home demonstration work of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, which is enabling farm women to learn that any out-of-date and outworn custom or condition may be changed to something better and quite modern.

This was the case with Mrs. Guy Roop of Montgomery County, Virginia. A home demonstration agent was consulted in her home county. A plan was sketched for transforming her back porch. Down stairs it was made into a sun parlor, which became in actual practice a comfortable living room, or a cool, quiet, well-lighted place to read or write

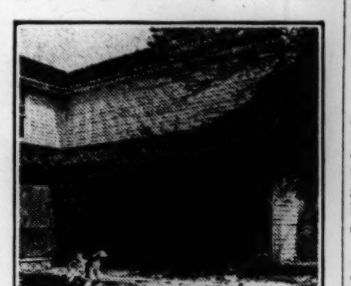


United States Department of Agriculture Outside View. Sunroom Downstairs and Nursery, Bath and Inclosed Porch Upstairs.

or sew. While upstairs there was built a nursery and bathroom and an inclosed sleeping porch. Not only did the demonstration agent counsel and advise with Mrs. Roop in planning what and how the porch could be changed, and aid in making the sketches for the alteration, but at any stage of the work the agent was available to advise upon any question that arose, and to suggest the procedure.

In every part of the United States these demonstration agents are working with the one purpose of helping farm women to make their homes more comfortable and more livable; to make changes that will lessen the work in the kitchen and permit the saving of time; to bring utensils and materials into closer relation to the spot where they will be used; to make the living room a more pleasing place to abide; to turn ugly porches into attractive, useful adjuncts in the household; to install electric lighting, which makes possible electric washing machines, vacuum cleaners, electric irons and the making of one's own ice, incidentally enabling one to

have ice cream as a daily food instead of an infrequent delicacy. By the aid of the demonstration agent bathrooms are being added, and rooms are being made beautiful where the boys and girls of the family sleep, where they eat at home



United States Department of Agriculture The Original Back Porch of This Farmhouse Was Dark and Dilapidated.

and like to take their friends to show them their latest baseball club or newest flock.

Also grounds are being made more beautiful, and without much expenditure. Flower beds are being planted where none grew before, and paths are being laid out. Even now in many doorways all up and down the United States many flowering bushes are sending forth honey-sweet perfume from clusters of loveliness that never would have bloomed except for the demonstration agent.

Are they? Write any time to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

the chosen state flower of Colorado. Under cultivation, it is short lived, and not easy to grow. No other species carries as delicate sky blue flowers as this, hence its name *chrysantha*.

Of all the species *chrysantha*, which grows naturally in the southern Rocky Mountain region, possesses the greatest vigor and displays the largest flowers. The predominating form is yellow, but the hybrids present a wide range of colors. It has figured largely in the percentage of the long-spurred hybrids and many of the forms resemble it closely.

Columbines bloom at the same time as irises and are fitting companions of either the Siberian or the bearded sorts. They also go well with day lilies and may effectively be associated with lupines, the peach bell and Iceland poppies. ELIAS NELSON.

Garden Clubs

THE following states are reported as having State Federations of Garden Clubs. If our list is not complete we would be glad to have additions to it. Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Virginia, Washington, D. C., Texas, and a newly formed one in Wisconsin.

The Oregon Federation was formed with the avowed purpose of making Oregon the Flower State. Through its efforts 10 miles of highway between Salem and Dallas have already been planted with hawthorn trees. Many ornamental mail boxes have been placed with lattice work for a background, being used as trellises for roses and shrubbery.

The Federation of Garden Clubs of Iowa conducts a department of garden activities in Horizons, which is a very interesting magazine published at the department of landscape architecture, Iowa State College, Ames. This magazine is the official organ of the American Society of Landscape Architects, Inc., and of the Iowa Town Planning Association.

The object of the New York Federation of Garden Clubs, as set forth in their yearbook, is a garden club for every community, and the purpose is to co-ordinate the interests of the garden clubs of the State and to bring them into closer relations of mutual helpfulness by association, conference and correspondence. Also to serve as a clearing-house for help and information on all subjects pertaining to garden clubs.

The yearbook of this organization is much more than a yearbook in the usual meaning of the term. It contains, in addition to the reports of activities in the various clubs, a long list of many very interesting personal experiences gained in travel or in home garden experimentation. A few notes form some of the garden clubs of New York may be valuable to other groups.

The Butternut Valley Garden Club is somewhat isolated as there is no other similar group within 75 miles of them. It is but a little more than a year old and its home is in lovely Otego County extending more than 15 miles up the lovely valley. This club is planning to publish a small booklet which shall contain information concerning flower culture in that section.

Canandaigua Garden Club members are on the direct highway from New York City to Buffalo, in the heart of the Finger Lake region. Through their efforts a general improvement along the road is being made. Billboards and a much better class of gas stations are seen.

One of the unique programs of the Fredonia Garden Club was a "Garden Dinner." This was the outcome of the members having read "The Kitchen Garden and the Cook" by Cecelia Maria Pearce. All dishes served were composed of the products of the gardens, both flower and vegetable, of the several members of the club.

The John Burroughs Garden Club had some unusual programs, such as a flower show of dried specimens of flowers, leaves, grasses and reeds, an afternoon of "Nature in the Bible," one of "Nature in Music," and on Christmas decorations and their substitutes.

The Sisterhood Garden Circle of New Rochelle encourages plant propagation by means of a "bulletin" where members may offer their surplus and receive what they lack from their neighbors' surplus. There has been a generous exchange of plants, cuttings and seeds.

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The Perfumes of France

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

FRANCE excels in perpetuating the fragrance of flowers in the perfumes it manufactures. Perfumery is an art in France—an old one which in the course of its formation has produced one of the most important industries of the country. Today, throughout the world French perfumes are as sought by women as French frocks. Realizing all this, the American Chamber of Commerce in France last season devoted an entire issue of its excellent and most readable monthly bulletin, called *Foreign Trade*, to the perfumes of France.

Study of this number of *Foreign Trade* impresses one not only with the material progress of the perfume industry in France, but also with the fact that back of it is high romance and long tradition. The oldest house is that of Houbigant, and it was proper that the feature article of the issue should be contributed by "Houbigant" with no forename and no other explanation. It makes an interesting story, which is properly continued in other articles to the logical point, in this American publication, of considering the French perfume trade in relation to the use of perfumes in France dates

back "at least to Roman times," the actual appearance of the industry may be said to have begun in 1190. In that year the trade association of glove makers and perfumers was recognized by royal statutes, which were renewed in 1268 and in 1357.

Tremendous Growth
In 1812 the total production of French perfumes was valued at 12,000,000 francs, but it was not until some 20 years afterward that the industry entered upon its great era of prosperity. This was brought about by improvements in the machinery for the distillation and extraction of perfumes and by numerous discoveries in the domain of chemistry showing how volatile essences might better be treated to preserve their original freshness. In the region of Grasse, by the Mediterranean, the development of the fragrant flora has become an indus-

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Annuals for Cutting

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London
THERE are few garden lovers who do not long for a plentiful supply of flowers which may be cut for the house, or given away to friends with a light heart. Frequent picking, however, soon spoils the appearance of beds and borders, and the only satisfactory way is to devote a sunny open piece of spare ground to the cultivation of such extra flowers.

Many are the hardy annuals which may be sown in the spring for cutting purposes, but drastic thinning of the young seedlings is essential, overcrowding being a frequent cause of failure.

Double and single miniature sunflowers, a free-flowering group, ranging in color from creamy white to deep yellow, including hybrids with showy red markings; and biennial Scabiosa which are usually treated as annuals, are invaluable for indoor decoration. Delightful as are the colors of these flowers, the delicate blue of *Azure Fairy* is worth special mention.

Other excellent subjects are: Stock-flowered Larkspurs in blue, lilac, and a strikingly beautiful shade of rosy scarlet; pink and white annual *Gypsophila* which arranges so charmingly with sweet peas and carnations; the graceful sprays of *Clarkia*; the varied colors of single and double *chrysanthemums*; sweet scented *Sultans* in pink, lilac, and purple; the Centaurea Imperialis variety with its large flowers and strong stems.

The annual *Gallardias* in rich yellow, salmon, white and scarlet and yellow and scarlet; orange *Calendulas*, particularly the Meteor variety; the golden yellow and orange scarlet *Tassel Flowers* (*Cacalia*) so long and slender of stem; cornflowers in rose, blue, and purple shades; the dainty feathery foliage and blue flowers of *Love-in-a-Mist*; fragrant *Mignonette* (the variety *Victoria* lasts well in water) and the glowing tints of *Echscholtzias* should not be forgotten.

Trees Where Grading

Often where grading is being done, large trees are needlessly sacrificed by having the soil dug away from around their roots or filled in around the base of the trunk. Unless the cuts or fills are excessive, it is almost always possible to save such trees, either by leaving a low spreading mound of soil about the base of the tree when removing the soil, or by having the grading, building a "dry well" about the hole of the trunk so that an air space may be kept open down to the roots.—*Lawns* (The Home Garden Handbook), by R. F. Rockwell.

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Music News of the World

How I Became a Modernist

By EDWIN EVANS

DESTINY had been lying in wait for me when it was suddenly precipitated by the theft of a book. I am not given to stealing books. I may not be very prompt in returning those I borrow, but even in that matter the balance of culpability dips heavily on the side of the many who have borrowed mine. This, however, was a direct theft. It occurred, as nearly as I can remember, 32 years ago. In browsing as usual over the contents of a second-hand book store I came upon a volume on Borodin. The Russian composer's name did not then strike any familiar chord and I put it down again, but the companion who was with me thought it was one of my purchases, and some time after we left I found it among them. I ought to have taken it back. I fully intended to do so. It is too late now.

It is rarely that a book really tells you much about a composer's music. This one did not. It merely prepared the ground, so that when the same of Borodin eventually turned up, attached to a piece of music, I should say to myself: "Hullo, here's a fellow I know something about; let's see what his music is like." Remember that in those days none of it was performed in London, nor was it known in the music shops. Then, suddenly, there arrived from Paris a young musician with whom I became acquainted, and he had with him a huge, heavy mass containing piano duet arrangements of most of Borodin's works. I made some such remark as I have indicated, and he said: "Yes, let's, and we sat down to brass tacks—that is, we sat down to the piano. We remained there, practically without an interval, until we had played both quartets, both symphonies, the unfinished Third symphony, the 'Steps of Central Asia,' the Dances from 'Prince Igor,' and the Scherzo in A flat, leaving only the Finale from 'Mlada.' I left the piano the time doubt concerning the music could have been spent. Thirty-two years ago Borodin was still 'ultra-modern,' especially in countries which scarcely knew him. My admiration for him made me a 'modernist,' and a 'modernist' I remained.

A Predisposition

It should, however, be explained that I was predisposed toward new and unorthodox musical experiences. My father was an organist and a composer, with high attainments in both capacities, but of a decidedly conservative turn of thought, and completely absorbed in the great tradition in which he had grown up. It is said that when Rubinstein founded the St. Petersburg Conservatoire a grand dame expressed surprise that music could be taught in Russian. I can well believe it. To the end of his days my father never spoke of a "working-out section." It had to be called "Durchführung." In the "Critic as Artist" Wilde mentions certain Baroness Bernstein who insisted upon speaking of music as if it were a dialect of the German language. The conversation that went on around me as a child was just like that.

In addition to this my father, fine musician as he was, made little allowance for human nature. So determined was he that I should become a proficient that when I had misbehaved a favorite punishment was an hour's additional practice—not exactly the right way to foster enthusiasm in the young. Naturally music went overboard the moment I ceased to be under his control. Thus it happened that, though before I was 9 I could play the easiest Preludes of the Forty-eight and even a Fugue or two, at 17 or thereabouts my repertoire was no more serious than that of any boy the same age. Then, however, I followed an occupation which left me with a good deal of spare time. In need of a

London hobby I thought again of music, and discovered, to my own surprise, the makings of an enthusiast.

Musically Omnivorous

But on returning to music after so long an interval, I found myself grown skeptical concerning the all-sufficiency of the tradition of which my experience had been thus interrupted. I did not waver in my admiration for the great qualities of the German classic, but I could not credit them with a monopoly of all the musical virtues. It did not seem reasonable to do so. Possibly my school years, spent partly among French, partly among German-speaking boys, had formed a new outlook. It would have perplexed me to put into words what I was seeking, but I was asking, from music, something different from what my father had found in it, some gratification of the musical instinct that the German classics had left for others to provide. In the quest of that gratification I became musically omnivorous, delving in the very old as well as such new music as came under my notice. And that volume of Borodin's works brought me, for the first time, that other satisfaction.

My French friend understood, in taste he had forestalled me, but we were akin. Knowing that, presently, with much mystery, he played to me from the score a movement from a string quartet which, he promised me, would give me similar pleasure, but perhaps with more subtlety and refinement. The composer was "an idiot," beyond a small circle of friends he was quite unknown, a dreamer who made scant effort to come before the world. It was the slow movement of the Debussy String Quartet. This was in the late nineties, three or four years before the completion of "Pelléas et Mélisande." I remember that I went straight to my music shop and placed a standing order to supply me with every note of music that composer had published, or would publish in future. It was then little known.

In those days in London Russian music was quite unknown, and French music meant mainly Saint-Saëns. Even Franck was not at all

An Organist's Symphony

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris. A SYMPHONY by Marcel Dupré has had its first performance at the Straram Concerts. The excellent organist does not abuse his privileged position to impose his compositions upon us. It is at the service of others that he most often writes his music, and his virtuosity is then with the most cordial sympathy that one listened to this curious work.

The organ is such an imperious instrument—and let us say the word—unsuppliable that it gradually imposes its own style upon its executants. An organist's composition can immediately be recognized among a thousand. The organ thrives on the mysterious feeling of continuity. As it is the only musical instrument, e-moved by its construction from human limitations, as it has inexhaustible bellows and an indefatigable mechanism, it sings without ever taking breath.

Thus the bagpipe, its humble diminutive, abuses its unlimited breath to disclose melodies totally devoid of punctuation. The rhythm, cadences, figures and groups of ordinary writing come from technical necessities; the singer or the flute player must breathe between the sections of the phrase. It is they who have given the melodic style its special aeration and its balance.

The organist, on the contrary, having at his disposal a bellows perpetually filled with air by high pressure has a tendency to weave full, homogeneous phrases of unlimited length. Sometimes he seeks a necessary contrast in staccato and scherzo, but these diversions are also on a large scale. A composer who writes for the orchestra varies his effects and rhythms endlessly; an organist does not so easily relinquish a theme after he has solidly established it. Round, perhaps, by the habit of improvisation and by the familiar syntax of the Bach fugue, he repeats a rhythmic design untiringly for 30 passages. One can no more tear him from the scherzando than from the andante and, when he begins to stamp in a toccata, nothing can hinder his dance.

Novel Timbres

Marcel Dupré the composer does not always escape from this professional pitfall. He develops the slightest theme endlessly and occupies himself with the same rhythmic design like a revolving dervish. But here at least is a musician who knows how to make use of the organ in its relation to the orchestra. That in which Alfredo Casella so completely failed in his "Concerto Ro-

well known. The preface to that volume on Borodin gave some information concerning other Russian composers, especially his fellow members of the "Kutchka," the Russian nationalists. As little of their music was procurable in London my curiosity, now fully aroused, caused me to write direct to the Russian Mécènes, M. P. Belaïeff, asking his guidance in regard to the music published under his auspices. It was the beginning of a correspondence which lasted for the remainder of his lifetime. With his help I explored the whole range of Russian music. Similarly, deeming it incredible that Debussy should stand entirely alone, I asked various French musicians for enlightenment, and found more food for my curiosity, now grown insatiable.

Seeing how little was really known of the music of these countries naturally raised me wonder if there were not similar discoveries to be made nearer home. Thus began my association with the British musical renaissance. Meanwhile, I had become personally acquainted with many continental composers, and learned much by the simple process of getting them to talk of their work. This began in the early years of the present century. My first meeting with Ravel, to mention only one, was more than 25 years ago, when we were both young men, and I have known some modern composers even longer. This means that I have, so to speak, grown up with modern music. As I grew, I grew with it. As I grew older it seemed to expand, and it was as if my own life were expanding with it. I take no credit for it. Nor will I suffer any blame. It simply happened like that. After 30 years of watching one new tendency after another from its very inception, it was surprising I did not feel each of them to be a family matter—almost a personal matter. I have lost none of my old allegiance to the classics. But their work is done. There will never be another note of Bach's music, nor Beethoven's, nor Wagner's. But here is the constant growth, and increasing production. Who can say what new ideas each year may bring forth? True, many of them may have to be discarded, but even the discarding of them is life. If an art ceased to produce it would be extinct, despite a treasure-house of combinations of sound and rhythm, and increasing mastery of technique. That is why I am a "modernist."



Permission of Concerts Poulet, Paris
MISS MAGDA TAGLIAFERRO

Magda Tagliaferro

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

MISS MAGDA TAGLIAFERRO, Paris, who has the courage to champion, here, the art of far-off lands, sponsoring a concert in the interest of the comparatively unknown western world, has an official position unusual for an impresario and exceptional besides for a woman. A Brazilian, she stands an accredited representative of her Government for Europe and for North America.

As far as Europe is concerned, Miss Tagliaferro has done significant things toward the accomplishment of her mission. In this city she is president of the directing committee of a symphonic organization that has given performances regularly the past two years, under the leadership of Gaston Poulet, and that is making arrangements for its third winter, while incidentally providing, as final issue to the current season, a coming-out for a composer from Brazil and one of the United States. Being a pianist, she has appeared, on occasion, with Mr. Poulet and his players, and she has, of course, made herself known to Parisians as recitalist. Then, leaving France every little while, she has traveled to the surrounding countries, to Belgium, Germany, Italy, Spain and Portugal, taking part as

solist with orchestras, assisting at chamber music presentations and offering programs of her own. She has given good account, indeed, of the credentials which she holds from home, managing symphony concerts with success and interpreting the masters with acclaim in places that have been visited down the decades, by virtuosi of the keyboard. She has shown herself, in her character of pianist, at once conservative and progressive. But that does not mean that she makes unreasonable pretensions of scholarship or devotion. On the classic side, she has taken an especial interest in Mozart. On the modern side, she has displayed a preference for the French school of composers, having learned her repertory and perfected her style in France; having, in fact, got her ideas of material and technique principally at the Paris Conservatory and in the studio of Alfred Cortot. Wherever she has gone, she has brought to the attention of her listeners the music of Debussy and the writers for the piano who are of his train.

Reward: Decoration, Legion of Honor; and is not Miss Tagliaferro the youngest woman wearing the ribbon of Chevalier?

On her papers there remains North America written. But the name of that field must continue in the letter for another year at the briefest. For she has ground yet to cover before her European errand is accomplished. She has made, to be sure, a quite Carolingian sweep of the map; not enough, however, since she has traversed only what may be called from the viewpoint of this present Paris, the inside of a continent. Next season, she describes a circle of greater diameter, even breaking out of her allotted territory. She plays for the first time in London. She packs up her folios of Mozart, Debussy, Fauré, Ravel, Sévigné, Honneger, Poulenc and Ibert (or does she carry her music in her head?) and goes to Egypt.

A long time to absent herself from the Concerts Poulet, yet she knows in what hands she leaves them; and so she explores towns of the Near East. There she will find out what sort of instruments the piano-makers furnish to artists who venture to tour long distances from the scene of manufacture. In some instances she will have the recital opportunity only; in others, she may do her Mozart package and take out a concerto for practice with an orchestra. Athens, Bucharest, Warsaw and I know not what cities more come into the itinerary. Somewhere in the book is dated a trip to Holland and an appearance at Amsterdam (happiest chance of all) with the great Concertgebouw, Mengelberg or Montoux conducting.

No visit to the United States, therefore, for the winter of 1929-30. Nevertheless, Miss Tagliaferro's certificate of appointment from the Brazilian Government holding valid, something might happen thereafter. The year 1930 must have an October, and 1931 a January.

Negro Music Festival

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Philadelphia

THE musical ability of the American Negro was strikingly illustrated at the National Negro Music Festival held recently in the Academy of Music. Many of the most distinguished Negro musicians in the United States participated, and some of the finest choral organizations of the country were also present, chief among these being the Fisk Jubilee Singers of Fisk University and the full chorus from Hampton Institute, the latter under the direction of R. Nathaniel Dett, whose chorus "Listen to the Lambs" probably has been sung by every choir in America capable of performing it.

The choral work was exceptionally fine and every organization on the long and interesting program sang from memory. The voices of most of the choirs were not exceptional in quality but the Negro voice is capable of a vast amount of feeling and expression, especially in the religious and semi-religious music which made up a large majority of the choral numbers.

Among the choruses taking part were the glee clubs of Lincoln and of Howard Universities, two excellent and finely trained choral organizations. The former, under the direction of James E. Dorsey, did its best work in Dett's "Listen to the Lambs" in the afternoon and in "Go Down Moses" in the evening. The glee club consists of about 30 voices. The glee club from Howard University, somewhat larger, was directed by Roy W. Tibbs. Its finest work was done in Burleigh's "Mother of Mine," in the most effective spiritual, "Done Made My Vow," effectively arranged by Mr. Tibbs, and in Protheroe's "Invictus" sung with an accompaniment of two pianos.

Hampton Institute Chorus

But the choral honors of the festival were easily carried away by Dr. Dett's Hampton Institute Chorus. Their work began with two songs for male voices alone, after which the young men moved to the rear of the stage and the sopranos and contraltos entered. The most effective work of the day was done by this organization, which has been trained to a point where its work will compare very favorably with professional organizations. The Hampton Institute Chorus sang several numbers, showing in all of them not only that feeling for rhythm which belongs to the Negro race, but also an exceedingly high development of the art of choral singing. The finest work of the choir was shown in the famous "Kiev Response," a liturgical number

of the Greek Catholic Church service. In it there is a long diminuendo, rising again to the forte in which it originated. This effect was a phenomenal piece of ensemble work, the like of which has not been heard in Philadelphia for years, if ever.

The soloists at the festival were Carl Ditt, pianist; Mrs. Lucretia Lawton-Love, dramatic soprano; Mrs. Florence Cole-Talbert, coloratura soprano, and Clarence Cameron White, violinist. All of them performed admirably.

Fisk Jubilee Singers
The Fisk Jubilee Singers, an organization unique in musical America, and the third generation of this famous body, had a splendid success. These four men with exceptional voices have developed an unusually fine ensemble. They sang four selections at each concert, and had to give as many encore numbers, these as well as the original numbers on their part of the program consisting exclusively of spirituals.

At the evening concert two organizations appeared which were not present at the afternoon session. These were the Robert Curtis Ogden Band and the Robert Curtis Ogden Chorus, both made up of Negro employees of the John Wanamaker Store of Philadelphia. The band numbers about 60 pieces and the chorus is nearly 100 in number. The band played twice and the chorus sang the Gloria from Mozart's Twelfth Mass with the band accompanying. At the evening session also appeared J. Rosamond Johnson and Taylor Gordon, who gave three "characterizations" of Negro spirituals. At the close of each session, the ensemble chorus, "Lift Every Voice and Sing," by J. Rosamond Johnson, was sung, and was participated in by every person who had taken any part whatever in the program, even conductors and soloists appearing on the stage with the choral singers. The chorus was described as the "National Negro Hymn" and the effect with the band, combined choruses, soloists and glee clubs was thrilling. It was conducted at both sessions by Alfred H. Johnson.

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On Cloop and Kindred Delights

"CLOOP!" Of all the cool and delicious sounds of liquidly the word minted by Kenneth Grahame to suggest the dive of an otter into river water is the coolest and most delicious.

Water can lap—at its edge, on sand or pebble; I hear lake-water lapping with low sounds by the shore.

It splashes, in little fountains and ripples; it swishes, in the rush of rapid seas on and over the rocks; it swirls, and murmurs, and soothes, and prattles, and drips, and boozes, and skirls—but "cloop!" There you are, on a river's bank, on a warm June day, the may flies (a month out of season) spidering the mirror of the current, and behind you, heard between the gully lark song, the firm cropping and munching of complacent cattle.

What's in a word? A June day—and if you were to count all the crows crumping, and all the may flies dabbling, and all the larks desecrating, and the water rats swimming silently, and the rabbits playing leaptrop, and the ants fretting, and the beetles climbing flagpoles, and the beetles threading Congo forests, and the worms rolling and chattering, and the ladybirds meditating and the field mice gnawing and the bees fussing and booming, you must think it a portmanteau word indeed. Portmanteau? A veritable cargo word.

"Cloop!" And not a genuine word at that, not the sort of word that the best words mix with, not an upper class word. You will not find it in Tennyson or Fowler or Webster, where the aristocracy and gentry are. A mere upstart, a vulgar fellow, with no more to recommend him than the sound of his own name. And yet—"Cloop!"

How Chaucer would have loved him:

As glydyng as an otter did hee some Thatt cloopeth down into the rennyng streame.

Spencer, too:

And cloopt full suddainly and was agone;

or

And swift down-cloopting did the waters mirror streak.

Or Shakespeare, himself, that setter-out of orphan or homeless words, how he would have revelled in this one:

To bark Worse than a cloopting otter

or

Like otters that do plash and cloop in the stream.

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Milton might have found him too monosyllabic (though in "Paradise Retained" some comparison might be drawn with an otter, or a crocodile, that).

Cloops in the effluent brook, and where he clooped. A multitude of orient bubbles grows, Thick as the stars in Ophiuchus' huge.

Wordsworth, for his stature alone, would have loved him, but might have doubted his currency. And yet:

She dives to meet her shadow there, Up through the brook that rose, And with a cloop as mild as air

A dozen dew-drops throws.

There are not many words that have quite the peculiar fascination of this one. Their charm varies with the reader. For to such a feast, as to all good things, we must each bring his own contribution. One will bring his memory of a November morning in a Derbyshire glade; one, a summer evening on a Severn's bank; one, the plunging of some unknown beast in a Canadian log-river. Yet, even to the still uncontributive intellect of a little child the word bears its cool, delicious liquidly. Uncontributive?—perhaps the most contributive of all; for his sweet intellect is itself the cool sweetness of water.

The Greek word "euphrone" bears something of the same richness—and I am not referring to richness of the associations which words bear about with them, words such as "pomp" and "splendor," and "chivalry" and "cloud-rack." For the word "cloop" being still unchristened, as it were, is still unclothed, unassociated but to the mere sound. "Euphrone!"

what a fine, silvery, rich, delicate sound to express, of all things, "a night of stars." And that has no associations; for it is a rare visitor to our shores.

But this wealth is carried not only by whole words, but by syllables, and as it were unconsciously by other words. Well-known are Tennyson's three lines:

Myriads of rivulets hurrying through the lawn,

The moan of doves in immemorial elms

And murmur of innumerable bees,

—where "moan" and "murmur" are certainly "cloop"-words, grown for their sound (for language is grown, not made), but "doves," "immemorial," "elms" and "innumerable" have quite accidental significance.

Less known is Mr. Robert Nichols—

There is a pigeon in the apple-tree, And when he moves, the petals fall in showers;

And oh! how low, how slow, how rapturously He croons, and croons again, among the flowers.

What a world is in "croons"! For beside its tale of cradle, and happy child, and happy mother, it holds the whole quiet of a summer day.

"Cloop" the coolness, "croon" the quiet. And what quiet things c's and k's can be! Coleridge's icicles are the classic example.

Quietly shining to the quiet moon;

or this,

Brand drew quietly back, and closed the door of the kiln.

And thus he has brought us from words and syllables down to the wealth that even a humble letter may bear. The liquidly of "i" (exampled above); its richness when joined with "r" and "w."

There are waters blown by changing winds to laughter

And lit by the rich skies all day;—

the silence or the waywardness of "w" by itself, or with "s."

The winds with wonder whist.

Softly the waters kissed,

Whispering new joys to the mild Ocean;

the rendering of "ru."

Ruin seizes thee, ruthless king!

or of "r" alone—

Round the ragged rocks the roaring rascals ran;

the dreary dank doleful dark depressing dolorousness of "d"; all these are matters for perpetual wonder. Hear how strong, stern, stubborn, sturdy "st" stands stoutly on its feet! How slight, slim, slender, sliding "sl" seems to sway and bend in every least puff!

The understanding of poetry is not such an easy thing. The dictionary, like the excursion train, may take us to the edge of fairyland; but, for the woods and glades and lanes and streams the beckon us, we must go on our own feet (dancing ones), ears cocked to the lightest breeze and eyes open to the sparkle of gold between the leaves or the twinkle of silver in a vanishing eye.

A. A. LE M. S.

Whippoorwill Wakes

Now the bee has hidden for sleep, And the butterfly folds his wings;

And from field and grassy steep The musings of the cricket creep.

Now the thrush is washed with light, And the thrush no longer sings;

And the hollow is cool with night By the river's wanderings.

Now the moon above the hill Wakes the crying whippoorwill!

Whippoorwill! Whippoorwill! Whippoorwill! Whippoorwill!

—EDGAR LEE MASTERS, in "Jack Kelso."

These children of the sun which summer brings As pastoral minstrels in her merry train Pipe rustic ballads upon busy wings And glad the cotter's quiet toils again. The white nosed bee that bores its little hole In mortared walls and pipes its symphonies, And never absent, couzen, black as coal, That Indian-like beguines its little thighs, With white and red beight for holiday, Right early a-morn do pipe and play And with their legs stroke slumbers from their eyes. And are so fond they of their singing seem That in their holes abed at close of day They still keep piping in their honey dreams, And larger ones that thrum on ruder pipe Round the sweet smelling cloven and rich woods Where tawny white and red flushed clover buds Shine bonnily and bean fields blossom ripe. Shed dainty perfumes and give honey food.



The Baby. From a Painting by Henry Salem Hubbell.

HENRY SALEM HUBBELL is an American artist who has persistently progressed to the foremost rank of painters. Probably he is best known for his portraits of notable men, one of President Hoover being his latest production. His portrayals of childhood are equally successful. He always sees the child as an individual, bringing out its characteristics and distinctiveness, never painting just a pretty picture of a beautiful child. So to this baby he has given a distinct personality. When Mr. Hubbell was a young student in Paris, he came under the tutelage of Whistler, and was one of two pupils which that great master wished to retain and make his apprentice. But Mr. Hubbell based his vision to see the necessity of developing his own style if he were not to be just an imitator. In his own words, "This proposal on his part was a signal for me to run—and I did. While I have often regretted that I should have been deprived of what would certainly have been a rare experience, yet I am sure that my decision was the right one." It was to Spain that Mr. Hubbell ran. In Madrid he spent much time in patient studying and copying of the works of Velasquez and Titian, which rounded out his years of preparation. Upon his return to Paris his success was immediate. Several of his works were bought by the French Government, and some were added to famous collections. He has never allowed success to crystallize his work. Each year sees an advance in his painting.

"Out of the Depths"

Do not be afraid of the depths of your being, Nor flee from the stillness of the night, Nor light a candle when a star would shine And tell you secrets.

Do not fear to leave the feast Where the sound of laughter drowns The music of the wind among the trees.

Do not shun the wilderness where there are lonely hours, Where you cannot escape from the silences about you, And where no one comes to talk with you of idle dreams; For in the wilderness there is the Burning Bush, And it may be that there the face of the covering will be rent, And you will break through suddenly and find—God!

FLORENCE IRENE GURRIN.

Beethoven's Naïveté

The foundation of Beethoven's art is, as Wagner pointed out, a great innocence. It is the unconscious innocence of the child and the instructed innocence of the saint. Beethoven is the most childlike of musicians, and of all artists it is most natural to the musician to be childlike. There is, in every artist, a return toward childhood; he must be led by the hand through the streets of the world, in which he wanders open-eyed and with heedless feet. Pious hands must rock him to sleep, comfort his tears, and labour with him in his playtime. He will speak the wisdom of the child, unconsciously, without translating it into the formal language of experience.

Beethoven's naïveté can be distinguished at every moment in his music; in his simplicity, trivialities, in his ready acceptance of things as they are, and, again, in his gravities and what may seem like overemphasis. It does not occur to him that you will not take things as simply as he does. His music is "nature," heard through a temperament, and he hears the voices of nature with almost the credulity with which he hears the often deceiving voices of men.

Why is it that music is not limited in regard to length, as a poem is, a lyrical poem, to which music is most akin? Is it not because the ecstasy of music can be maintained indefinitely and at its highest pitch, while the ecstasy of verse is shortened by what is definite in words? There are

poems of Swinburne which attempt to compete with music on its own ground, "Tristram of Lyonesse," for example; and they tire the ear which the music of Wagner's "Tristram" keeps passionately alert for a whole evening. . . . Music comes speaking the highest wisdom in a language which our reason does not understand; because it is older and deeper and closer to us than our reason. Music can prolong, reiterate, and delicately vary the ecstasy itself; and its voice is all the while speaking to us out of our own hearts. To listen to music is a remembrance, and it is only of memory that men never grow weary.

When I said that Beethoven had the innocence of the saint as well as that of the child, I was thinking partly of that passionate love of nature. . . . He wrote to Therese: "No man on earth can love the country as I do. It is trees, woods, and rocks that return to us the echo of our thought." He rushed into the open air, as into a home, out of one miserable lodging after another, in which the roofs and walls seemed to hedge him round. Klobner the painter tells us how, when he was in the country he "would stand still, as if listening, with a piece of music-paper in his hand, look up and down, and then write something." He liked to lie on his back, staring into the sky; in the fields he could give way to . . . his delight; there, nothing came between him and the sun.

ARTHUR SYMENS, in "Studies in Seven Arts."

To these sweet poets of the summer field, So much delighting as I stroll along The narrow path that lay laid meadow yields, Catching the windings of their wandering song. The black and yellow bumble first on wing To buzz among the willow's early flowers, Hiding its nest in holes from fickle Spring Who stunts his rambles with her frequent showers; And one that may for wiser pipe pass, In livery dress half sables and half red, Who laps a moss ball in the meadow grass And hoards her stores when April showers have fled; And russet commoner who knows the face Of every blossom that the meadow brings, Starting the traveller to a quicker pace By threatening round his head in many rings. These sweetest summer in their happy glee By giving for her honey melody.

—JOHN CLARE, in "Wild Bees."

Förväntan på det goda

Översättning av den på denna sida förekommande engelska uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

DET är underbart att alltid kunna vänta sig det goda. Denna mentala inställning är mycket önskvärd, ty förväntan på det goda skingrar frukten och tron på det onda och ökar således i individens erfarenhet manifestationen av det goda. Den som icke väntar sig det goda öppnar dörren till sitt mentala hem för modlöshet, fruktan och förtvivlan; medan, alldeles som mörker för lyset, den som ständigt väntar sig det goda, ser modlöshet, fruktan och förtvivlan försvinna inför erkännandet av det goda såsom den enda verkligheten.

Vi finna många uttalanden i Bibeln, vilka, om de godtoges och bevarades i tanken, skulle komma oss att alltid vänta det goda, såsom t. ex. "Jag skall icke lämna dig eller övergiva dig" och "Min Ande, som är över dig, och orden som jag har lagt i din mun, de skola icke vika ur din mun". Godtagandet av dessa löften av vår Fader-Moder Gud, det oändliga goda, skulle förvisso leda oss till att oavslutligt vänta det goda, ty i Hans närvaro finnas endast god, med förvisningen om Hans ständiga närvaro, hur skulle vi kunna frukta eller vänta det onda?

Om vi aldrig låta Hans ord vika från oss och aldrig låta Hans ande lämna oss, kunna vi säkerligen icke frukta, att det onda skall inkomma i vår erfarenhet; ty med Hans ord till vår ledning kunna vi ständigt låta sanningen, och besjälade av Hans ande kunna vi göra det rätta. Därigenom utestänga vi det onda från vår erfarenhet. Den som ständigt ser till Gud, Ande, tänker och handlar rätt; han är skyddad från det onda och väntar och mottager följaktligen det goda.

Den som sålunda väntar sig det goda är glad, följaktligen ständigt glad. Han är i stånd att uppmuntra dem som behöva hjälp och att välsigna alla, som han kommer i beröring med. Han lyckas i alla företag, i vilka han deltagit, ty förväntan på det goda utestänger fruktan, otålighet, all känsla av begränsning och allt som tyckes åstadkomma misslyckande. Den som ständigt väntar sig det goda och förklarar Gud, det godas, alihelt, har funnit den sanna vägen till lycka; ty endast tro på det goda verkligt kan göra oss olyckliga.

Christian Science gör det möjligt för oss att vinna det medvetande, som alltid väntar det goda, ty den uppenbarar för oss Guds, det godas, alihelt. Den visar oss, att Gud, Ande, det goda, allena är verkligt. Christian Science erkänner ingen intelligens, verksamhet, makt eller orsak skild från Gud. Den som tänker i överensstämmelse med den sanning, som Christian Science uppenbarar om det godas all-verksamhet, kan ej undgå att vara medveten om det goda.

I sitt uppenbarande av Gud såsom oändligt, fullkomligt, all-vetande Sin-

ne klargör Christian Science det faktum, att inför Gud intet kan vara nytt eller ofullständigt. Detta framställes klart i den sanna berättelsen om skapelsen i Första Moseboken: "Så blevo nu himmelen och jorden fullbordade med hela sin härskar."

Allt sant vara är således fullkomligt och fullständigt i det gudomliga Sinnet; och emedan, såsom denna berättelse om skapelsen förklarar, Gud såg allt som Han hade gjort och "det var mycket godt", finnes för var och en av oss intet annat än det goda, redan fullständigt och avslutat i Sinnet. Den som ser en skynt av detta faktum kan icke vändas bort från sin förtröstansfulla väntan på det goda genom någon och suggestion från det köttliga sinnet. Genom att beslutsamt vänta sig bort från detta köttliga eller dödliga sinnes lögn, från detta sinne, som förfäktar det ondas närvaro och makt, förklarar han Gud, det godas, alihelt; och detta rätt vetande tillintetgör det ondas skenbara manifestation.

I sin predikan "Christian Healing" (sid. 10) säger Mrs. Eddy: "Gud är Allt och i allt; detta avgör frågan om en god och en ond sida hos tillvaron. Sanning är det verkliga, villfarelse är det överkliga. Du skall fatta vikten av denna utsaga, om du när sorg tyckes komma, ser den ljusa sidan." Många som hava godtagit denna tanke, hava blivit i stånd att resa sig över det som tycktes vara en svår erfarenhet; och många hava tillintetgjort sjukdom genom att förklara och förstå Guds, det godas, alihelt, som Christian Science lär.

Paulus förkunnar "vad intet öga har sett och intet öra hört, och vad ingen människas hjärta har kunnat tänka, vad Gud har berett åt dem som älska honom." Låt oss då sträva efter att älska Gud, det goda, och veta, att intet annat än det goda någonsin kan erfåras av Guds barn. Då skall varje dag få mottaga mer av det överflödande goda, som Han redan har berett åt alla.

Almost

The little wild chipmunk Comes into my tent, Sniffing so airily, Hungry and eager, Yet not quite content To trust me verily.

The little wild chipmunk Takes nuts from my hand, Watching so warily, Ready to frisk away, Yet not to understand Trusting me verily.

O little wild brother, Ever so swift to flee, Dodging so charily, Fain would I prove to you That I may trusted be Verily, verily.

FRANCES HIGGINS.

Expectation of Good

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT is a wonderful thing to be able always to expect good. This mental attitude is much to be desired, for expectation of good dispels fear and belief in evil, thus increasing the manifestation of good in individual experience. He who does not expect good opens the door of his mental home to discouragement, fear, and despair; while, just as darkness sees before the light, one who habitually expects good, finds discouragement, fear, and despair fleeing before the recognition of good as the only reality.

We find many statements in the Bible which, if accepted and kept in thought, would cause us always to expect good, such as, for example, "I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee," and, "My spirit that is upon thee, and my words which I have put in thy mouth, shall not depart." Acceptance of these promises of our Father-Mother God, infinite good, would certainly lead us to expect good perpetually, for in His presence there is only good. With the assurance of His ever-presence, how could we fear or expect evil?

If we never allow His words to depart from us, and never let His spirit leave us, surely we cannot fear that evil will enter our experience; for with His words to guide us, we can habitually speak the truth, and, animated by His spirit, we can do right. Thereby we exclude evil from our experience. One who habitually looks to God, Spirit, thinks and acts rightly; he is protected from evil, and accordingly expects and receives good.

One who thus expects good is cheerful, patient, calm, and steadfast. He is able to encourage those in need of help, and to bless all with whom he comes into contact. He succeeds in whatever line of endeavor he is engaged; for the expectancy of good keeps out fear, impatience, all sense of limitation, and everything that seems to cause failure. One who habitually expects good and declares the allness of God, has found the true way to happiness; for only through belief in the reality of evil can unhappiness come.

Christian Science enables us to gain the consciousness which ever expects good; for it reveals to us the allness of God, good. It shows us that God, Spirit, good, alone is real. Christian Science acknowledges no intelligence, activity, power, or cause apart from God. One who thinks in accordance with the truth which Christian Science reveals of the omniscient activity of good, could not help but be conscious of good.

In its revelation of God as the infinite, perfect, all-knowing Mind, Christian Science unfolds the fact that in the sight of God nothing can be new or incomplete. This is plainly stated in the true account of creation in Genesis: "Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them." All true being, then, is perfect and complete in divine Mind; and since, as this account of creation declares, God saw all He had made, and "it was very good," there is nothing for each one of us but good, already complete and finished in Mind. One who glimpses this fact cannot be turned aside from his confident expectation of good by any evil suggestion of the carnal mind. Resolutely turning from the lies of this carnal or mortal mind, which asserts the presence and power of evil, he declares the allness of God; and this right knowing destroys the seeming manifestation of evil.

In her sermon "Christian Healing" Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 10): "God is All, and in all; that finishes the question of a good and a bad side to existence. Truth is the real; error is the unreal. You will gather the importance of this saying, when sorrow seems to come, if you will look on the bright side." Many who have accepted this reasoning have been able to rise above what seemed to be an evil experience; and many have destroyed sickness by declaring and realizing, as Christian Science teaches, the allness of God, good.

Paul states that "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." Let us, then, strive to love God, good, and know that nothing but good can ever be experienced by God's children. Then, each day we shall receive more of the abundant good which He has already prepared for all.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.)

The Selfless Choice

Fear but this thing: that you should turn to rest; Safe but unblest.— Rather than suffer this, Choose the abyss.

—LINDLEY WILLIAMS HUBBELL, in "Dark Pavilion."

Nellie's

That, of course, is not the name above the shop window, but so long has this small general store stood at the bottom of the hill and ministered to the sudden needs of every house and cottage for half a mile along one of the four roads that cross there, that Nellie's has become a household word, and the more formal address of the genius who presides behind the unsteady counter is practically forgotten. "Nellie" she is, and has become, to all her friends on the hill, from the little tow-head who sucks her toffee balls ecstatically, to the harassed mother who runs to her for a tin of herrings when lusty appetites come in from afternoon school, and the little house at the top of the hill that finds her stamp books indispensable in the evening.

Though dignified by the address, "General Store and Sub Post Office," Nellie's is a kind of adapted sitting room. Here, nothing so bleak as an unshaded window, nothing so inhospitable as a sandaled floor, nothing so obvious as a door flung open, is permitted to cast its gloom over the friendly domesticity of Nellie's.

Two heavy lac curtains, conveniently looped back with a pink ribbon, frame the window display. Between them, boxes of chocolate bars and sugar mice lie attractively; behind them loom glassily tall bottles filled with soft soap, hair oil, and butter dabs. Above these, to be carefully lifted down for every pennyworth of acid drops, or the like, are perilous erections of sardine and herring tins, potted paste and gingerale bottles.

The front door, a door exactly like every front door in the neighborhood, has the distinction of a hanging bell on the inside. One not knowing this could hesitate before entering the polished brass handle and walking summarily in. Even so, the hanging bell seldom functions for an ordinary entrance. Something more vigorous than the mere opening and closing of the door is needed to disturb that ill-weighted clapper, something in the nature of a breathless schoolboy with only a minute in which to buy his sweets. The correct procedure for the adult, if Nellie does not immediately appear to disturb the door, is to jangle the clapper for himself, or to address in unusually hearty and penetrating tones the fat collier that thumps an appreciative tail on the mat at the foot of the stairs.

Inside the shop, standing on the rug where the dim hues of a parrot hint at former glories, one deposits bag and umbrella and looks round. Pineapple chunks and pickled onions are on the shelf over the door; hair nets in tissue bags, baby's rattles and game mantles, hang in clusters from a hook at the corner. In the counter drawer, under shampoo powders and darning wool, lie books of stamps and official-looking papers headed G. P. O. On the counter itself a hammer, a tin opener, some string and a ginger cake lie in amicable companionship.

There is nothing "stand-offish" about shopping at Nellie's. One reaches for the things one wants if they are this side of the counter, keeps up a bright chatter about the odds and ends of the day, admires the cat, stirs the collier

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1929

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Sales	High	Low	June 8, 1929	Prev. 1928	Div.
			June 7		
200	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/4	41	in 1/2

[illegible][illegible]

stop the flow of gold
exactly. With the raising of
all demands are being satis-
fied. Call money is now
at 3 1/2 per cent and 5 per cent
and 7 1/2 per cent. Prime
cotton is quoted 7 1/2 per cent

OR DUYS DEZ CO.
A reliable Company has bought
many, many, manufacturers of a
Dish, however, will retain

LONG ISLAND
NEW YORK—Long
for the year ended Dec-
net of \$4,682,000 after in-
equivalent to \$3.85 a share
799,882 shares against \$3
a share on 682,306 shares

far, counting in the small. The farmers' general in their work the general oversight and earn come.

L. R.
Grand Railroad
1929, 1930 and
and charges.
(per 500) on
\$2.22 or \$1.70
1927.

profit margins are weakening and
inland, according to the Standard
Company of New York.

SUGAR MELT HEAVY
NEW YORK.—The total melt of
United States sugar farmers from
1, to June 1, was 2,120,000 long
compared with 1,840,000 tons during
like period last year.

NATIONAL TEA SALES UP
Sales of the National Tea Company
May amounted to \$7,372,878, compared
of \$7,172,878 in May, 1929, an increase
of 2.1 per cent.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS		
FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION		
	1929	1928
April gross	\$698,749	\$698,749
Net aft tx & chgs.....	173,184	169,718
12 mos gross.....	8,169,951	7,225,430
Net aft tx & chgs.....	2,215,629	1,781,865
Sur aft sub p divs.....	2,046,323	1,610,948

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WORLD REVIEW

OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

United States Trade Active—British Industry Shows Gains for the Month

While indications of further expansion in industrial operations are lacking in this week's reports, steel and automobile production showing some slackening, internal trade in the United States is featured by increased car loadings, gains in chain-store sales and a recovery in commodity prices. Output of steel ingots during May was slightly lower than for the preceding month, but was still near theoretical capacity. Motorcar production declined in that month, a comparison with April, but was much larger than in May, 1928.

An upturn in the price level of commodities resulted mostly from a rise for farm products. While the gain was marked, it was not sufficient to offset the depression of the first week of the month. Increased distribution of merchandise is indicated in the latest reports on freight-car loadings, which show a gain of 15,237 cars for the month, as recorded for 26 chains, were 25.4 per cent greater in May than in the corresponding month of the preceding year. For the first four months of this year were 16.4 per cent larger than in the corresponding period of 1928.

Increased efficiency of railroad operation is reflected in net operating income of the country's railroads for April, on the basis of 2 per cent in gross operating revenue, an increase of 3.3 per cent was effected in April income, while in the first four months of this year a gain of 5.1 per cent in gross revenue was accompanied by a gain of 2.2 per cent in net operating income.

Big Jump in Wheat

The wheat market attracted attention with a nine-cent rise early this week. Buying interest was aroused by Washington reports that the government would be taken to relieve depression in the wheat market. The strength of wheat was reflected in an improved tone on the New York market, also influencing the trend of cotton.

Crop conditions are reported as fairly good this week, with corn and cotton crop showing improvement.

The market for non-ferrous metals is at present rather dull. Foreign demand for copper, however, is somewhat better.

Export of airplanes from the United States is reported to be twice that of a year ago, with Mexico a leading buyer.

The volume of money turnover during the week ended June 1, as indicated by check payments and reported in the weekly summary of the Department of Commerce, was lower than in the preceding week but substantially greater than in the corresponding week of last year. Bank clearings at 23 leading cities totaled \$13,000,000, compared with \$12,950,000 in the like period a year ago. Financing by bonds this week amounted to \$65,000,000, compared with \$65,000,000 last week and \$224,446,355 in the similar week of 1928.

Review of Other Countries

Great Britain

British tin producers are moving toward unification in their industry. A cartel to operate for the stabilization of the tin market is expected to result from a recent co-operative endeavor which has been made for an association able to represent and protect the industry. The cartel has been formed to represent and protect the industry. The cartel has been formed to represent and protect the industry.

Australia

Business in large centers throughout the Commonwealth shows no movement, but country trade is reported to be fairly good. The continuance of labor difficulties is gradually causing further reduction of industrial activity, with more activity about to close, due to coal shortage. Volunteer workers in timber yards are improving conditions of employment.

Shipments of coal from England are now beginning to arrive.

Wool sales at Adelaide enjoyed good demand, but prices were easier. A duty of four pence a gallon on gasoline, the proceeds to be used for road improvement, was passed by the conference of state premiers. There is reported to be strong opposition to the tax, however, and it is thought unlikely to carry.

It is reported that 48 per cent of the recent London conversion loan was left on the hands of the underwriters.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market showed signs of regaining its balance this week. Call money held around 7 per cent during most of the week. Wednesday, however, some demand had developed for stocks as a result of the favorable news from the reparations conference and improvement in the market at New York.

The upward tendency which featured the latter part of last week, the Berlin Bourse was carried over to the opening of this week. Monday's trading effected further gains, about two points in most stocks. Profit taking and an absence of local buying resulted in weakness toward the close of the week.

CHAIN STORE SALES INCREASE

The 20 leading chain-store systems for May totaled \$14,042,200, compared with \$13,522,586 for May 1928, an increase of 3.8 per cent. According to a compilation of George H. Burr & Co., chain-store sales in May were 11.5 per cent higher than in the corresponding month.

ILLINOIS POWER & LIGHT

Illinois Power & Light Corporation reports for 12 months ended April 30 net income of \$2,154,350 after all charges, including depreciation, interest, taxes and prior charges of subsidiaries, compared with \$1,559,150 in the preceding 12 months.

RADIO SET PRICES CUT

NEW YORK.—The National Radio & Television Corporation has reduced prices \$10 to \$20 a set, to range from \$25 to \$110. Remote-control model is \$120.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices		High		Low	
Albany 5 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 6 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 7 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 8 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 9 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 10 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 11 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 12 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 13 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 14 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 15 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 16 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 17 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 18 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 19 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 20 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 21 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 22 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 23 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 24 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 25 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 26 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 27 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 28 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 29 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 30 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 31 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 32 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 33 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 34 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 35 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 36 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 37 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 38 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 39 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 40 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 41 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 42 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 43 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 44 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 45 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 46 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 47 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 48 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 49 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 50 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 51 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 52 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 53 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 54 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 55 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 56 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 57 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 58 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 59 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 60 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 61 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 62 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 63 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 64 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 65 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 66 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 67 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 68 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 69 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 70 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 71 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 72 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 73 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 74 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 75 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 76 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 77 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 78 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 79 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
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Albany 81 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 82 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 83 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 84 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 85 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 86 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
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Albany 90 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 91 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
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Albany 93 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Albany 94 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
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Eastman Kodak Conspicuous in Photographic Camera Field

Branches All Over World—Profits Rising—Big Factor in Film Industry—New Processes

By G. R. ERICSON

A field in which rapid progress has been made in recent years is that of the development, production and distribution of photographic cameras.

The taking of pictures by means of individual and privately owned cameras has become so commonplace as the boarding of a public conveyance or driving a car.

A very large percentage of American families regard a camera as a necessary appurtenance for a vacation, and in the spread of the popularity of this idea, the Eastman Kodak Company has a leading part. It is today the foremost concern in the world producing cameras, photographic supplies and films.

The Eastman Kodak Company was incorporated in 1901 and began to attain a leading position in the photographic industry through the competition of subsidiaries in the subsequent two decades. Its subsidiary in France merged with the Pathe Cinema in 1927, a combine which, it was said, would mean that 75 per cent of the world was concentrated in the same hands.

Later in the same year, Eastman acquired a major manufacturing plant in Germany, Kodak, Ltd., which made X-ray, portrait, motion picture and kodak films. The company also has factories in Canada and England. The largest plant, Eastman Park, Rochester, N. Y., occupies more than 450 acres and employs 10,000 men.

Progressive Management

A progressive management has seen to it that the company keeps in the forefront of the industry, constantly introducing improvements and developments. The company has organized the Eastman Teaching Film, Inc., for producing and marketing classroom films. A system of experience indicated that children taught by films showed more rapid improvement than those taught without the aid of motion pictures. It was said, the practicability of teaching through film pictures.

Already 40 educational films have been put on sale, and additional films are expected to be available in the next few months. It is planned to carry out an extensive film program of pictures for instruction use in schools, colleges and technical institutions as well.

Last year, there was announced the formation of another subsidiary, the Eastman Kodak Company, which manufactures a new machine to protect checks against loss through fraud in checks. This machine is designed to check the validity of all checks received. It is adapted to any standard adding machine, automatically photographing all checks as they are listed.

The company has also introduced a \$300 a year, while the 200 roll of Kodak safety film, sufficient to cover 15,000 checks, sells for \$5.50, including the charge for developing. This machine protects against involuntary or willful irregularities by affording an exact reproduction of any check under inquiry. The machine can be examined by projection on a small screen, and if a copy is made, the original is destroyed. The device has met with instant success, and many large banks are employing it.

Valuable New Processes

Two other recent developments which bid fair to add substantially to Eastman's profits as time goes on are the Kolor and the Super 8. The Kolor is a new color film which can make motion pictures that reproduce the subject in its actual hues, and the Super 8 is a new sensitive film and filter for the camera and the projector, and the development of a new method whereby by moving picture pictures can be simulated the lighting of any scene without affecting the sound reproduction.

The color camera was the result of many years of experimentation. It introduced a new element in the making of films, and the Super 8 is a new sensitive film and filter for the camera and the projector, and the development of a new method whereby by moving picture pictures can be simulated the lighting of any scene without affecting the sound reproduction.

The color camera was the result of many years of experimentation. It introduced a new element in the making of films, and the Super 8 is a new sensitive film and filter for the camera and the projector, and the development of a new method whereby by moving picture pictures can be simulated the lighting of any scene without affecting the sound reproduction.

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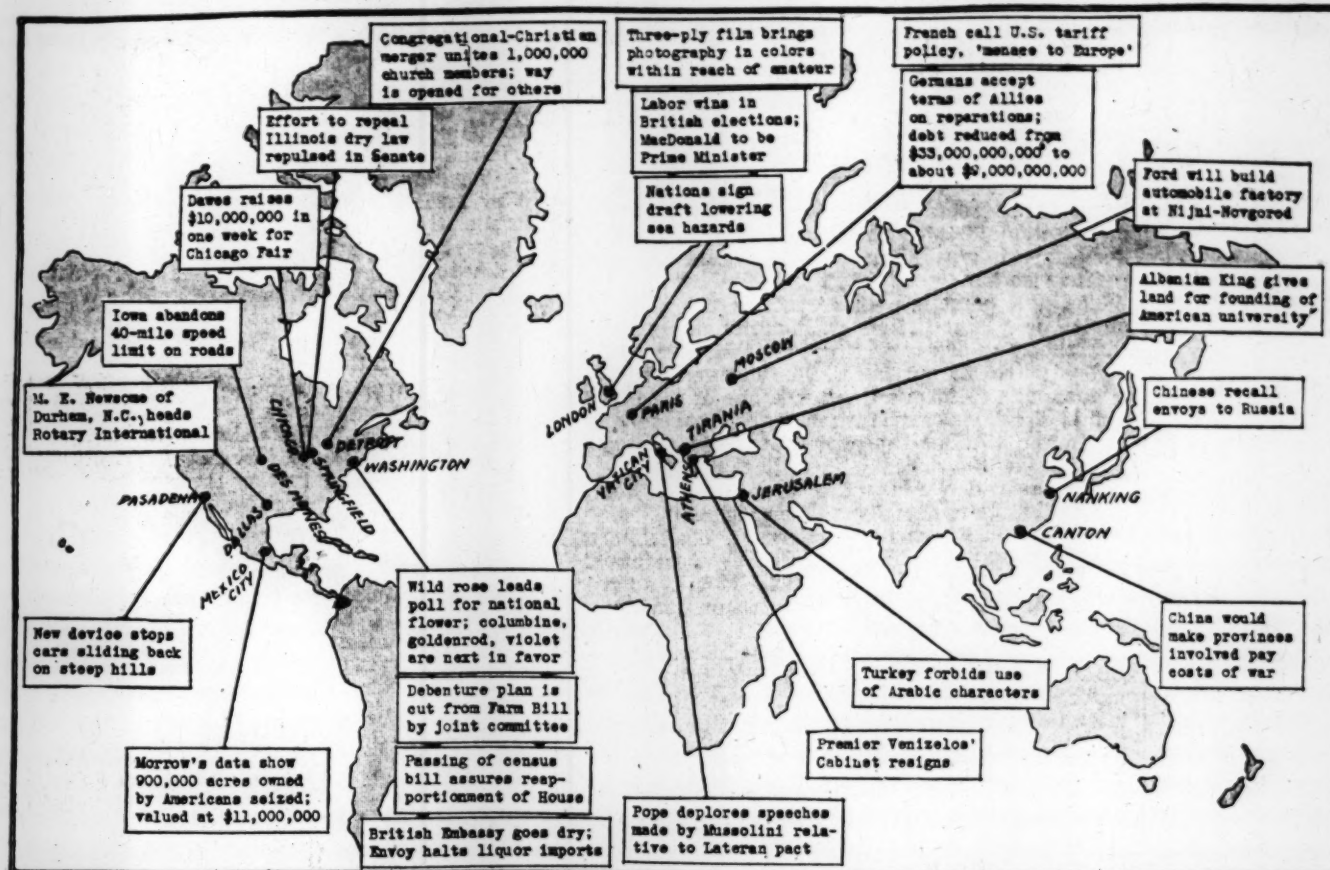
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DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



One Minute Biographies.



Who: HARRISON GRAY OTIS.
Where: The United States.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An American statesman. He was a nephew of James Otis, a son of Samuel A. Otis, Boston merchant and younger brother of the Revolutionary patriot. Young Otis attended the Boston Latin School, then, in accordance with the accepted practice, crossed the river to Harvard College, where he was accorded many honors. A few years later he was admitted to the bar and invited to become a partner of Judge John Lowell—a privilege which he accepted without hesitation, although he was obliged to borrow the money to purchase his law library. For a brief period he followed a military career, and while captain of a company of light infantry, enjoyed the task of escorting General Washington on that great man's entrance into Boston in 1789. But Otis's opportunities were to lie, not along a military, but along a political path. He played a leading part in Federalist Party politics, both state and national. Succeeding Fisher Ames in Congress, he was placed in the position of antagonist of Thomas Jefferson. Consequently, to Otis came the embarrassment of having to help choose between Jefferson and Aaron Burr in the disputed election of 1800. Though constantly in Congress during the War of 1812, he steadily opposed "Mr. Madison's War." Having laid himself open to criticism of disloyalty because he had supported the Hartford Convention, he was yet elected to the United States Senate in 1817. He resigned his seat only to become a candidate for Mayor of Boston.

Today we remember Harrison Gray Otis as a stately, reserved, aristocratic figure, secure in his family traditions and in the advantages of his education; cultured and refined, he was superb as host amid the square, wide, distinguished elegance of his Boston mansion, which still stands on Cambridge Street, in Boston. As an orator he was eloquent. Was he not chosen at the age of 23 to deliver the Independence Day oration in his native city?

A Word a Day

Efulgence

Both literal and figurative interpretations of this word are frequent and allowable. It means literally "to shine forth" (Latin *ex* and *fulgere*). Efulgence is a shining out brilliantly, a splendid radiance. The great brightness of a sterling character, of a golden life, may be deemed efulgence. It casts a luster and splendor over all who come in intimate contact with it, as the efulgence of the sun warms and brightens the earth.

Efulgence indicates a hidden fire or source of radiance. For it "shines forth." There are, doubtless, many fine deeds that are unseen, but they cannot emit an efulgence unless their resplendence be made forth and radiates its glory.

The second syllable is accented, *efu-l-gence*. The first *e* is sounded as in *end*, *us* as in *up*, *g* like *j*, second *e* as in *recent*.

"The splendor of rich color is to be found only in the efulgence of light."

Note: Webster's first choice is *acceded* as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

In Lighter Vein

Depends on the Egg
"Say, mister, how do you tell a bad egg?" said an interrupter to a shy candidate at the British general election.
"When I have anything to tell a bad egg," replied the candidate sweetly, "I always break it gently."

Passing Show
American Tourist (in Shakespeare's country): "But, say—Shakespeare seems to have slept in ALL the cottages around here."
Cottager: "Ah, zur—there won't be a more sociable young chap in the neighborhood!"

The Reason
"I can't seem to get these dishes clean, Mother."
"You could, dear, if you tried more soap and a little elbow grease."
"I've tried the soap, but I didn't see any of the other."

Out of the Picture
"Do you mind if I play house with you?" asked the little boy.
"Yes," responded a little girl. "You can be the chauffeur and this can be your day off."

Waiting
Mother: "You must not leave the crutches—later on you may be glad to eat the crutches."
Max: "Yes, that is why I am not eating them now." — *Paget Gales* (Yverdon).

That's Easy
"We ought to give a show to raise money, but there isn't any dramatic talent in the lodge."
"Well, let's appoint a committee with power to act."

No Enjoyment
"My shopping trip was a complete failure today, dear."
"Really?"
"Yes, I found what I wanted in the first store."

Candlesticks!
He: "I still maintain that no two persons in the world think alike."
She: "You will alter your opinion when you see our wedding presents."
— *Il Trucano* (Rome).

It Depends
Ramona: "What's a Grecian urn?"
Chiquita: "Oh, about \$25 a week unless he owns the restaurant."
— *Life*.

In Time—Yes
"What a nice watch—very expensive, though."
"But it will pay for itself in time, you know."

A Quotation for Today

HE WHO is taught to live upon little owes more to his father's wisdom than he that has a great deal left him does to his father's care.

—WILLIAM PENN

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: A prominent educator says boys should be taught to sing. True; but it's so hard to get them in the bathtub.

Arkansas Gazette: General Motors Reports Gain in Cash in Hand—Headline. Some customer didn't have a used car to trade in as the down payment.

London Opinion: "Necessity is the mother of invention," a critic reminds us. And when small children ask awkward questions, invention is the necessity of mother.



The Puggups

IN OCTOBER, 1927, a girl of 19 who lives at Chelford, Cheshire, decided that something had to be done to stop the litter nuisance in rural England. Writing to the papers might help, she fancied; but really something more definite was required than exhortations to the public to do the right thing with litter.

So this young lass decided to establish a society of her own and she named it the "Pick-Up-Glass-Pick-Up-Paper Society" and from the initials she extracted the descriptive "Puggups."

First of all she enrolled members of her own family in the society, binding them with a pledge to pick up all litter seen about the lanes and meadows of the place where she lived. The other obligation of membership was to develop an interest in the work among others.

Soon a few friends were added to the membership roll and then the movement spread to the village school and the 60 scholars presently had interested more than 500 persons in the project. A badge for the society was designed by the girl's father.

Later, the Chelford Women's Institute adopted the idea and several national women's organizations are now sponsoring the work.

Incidentally, the founder of this new movement is desirous of remaining anonymous.

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Vancouver, B. C., Canada

Dear Editor:

Now you have done it! Or, rather, the Elephant's letter did it! And a China elephant at that! Ever since my mistress read to me the Meow's correspondence, I have been wanting to write to you and the dear Mail Baggers, as I felt sure that "Catdom" was given such a prominent place in the Mail Bag, surely you couldn't refuse a message from a little bird! But just as I was to send you my letter, my mistress read to me your notice putting an end to the Meow's mail exchange and as I understood perfectly well the wisdom of your action, I humbly refrained from sending it. However, a few days later the appearing of the Five Quacks' greeting in your columns renewed my hopes, and to-night the China Elephant's letter decides it all. And here I am!

I came from China about four years ago and was only a very young fuff of pale yellow then. Everyone on the boat thought that the climate here wouldn't suit me, but my mistress told me otherwise and, needless to say, I am in the pink, I mean the "yellow" of condition. My name is Petit-Louis (French accent, please), or Ti-Lui for short, after a beloved brother of my mistress, who is French. And I must tell you that in speaking of me to others, she sometimes forgets the English accent and calls me a "canary" instead of a "canary" to my great amusement.

Well, after she had had me for about two years, she discovered that after all I was a lady bird and laid tiny eggs! But on account of the fact that I kept up my singing just the same, even at mowing times, she refused to change my name.

I certainly have proved to her that

Dear Editor:

I have received so many lovely correspondents that I must thank you for them. The Monitor is taken

at our school and some of the teachers also subscribe for it.

I wish that I could tell everyone about San Antonio! And I am going to tell you a few of the most interesting things, hoping you will enjoy them.

San Antonio was founded because the Spanish viceroy wanted to reinforce the East Texas settlements and get ahead of the French. A mission was built and named San Antonio de Valero and part of this building was what is now called the Alamo. Across the river, a fort was built for the soldiers and named San Antonio de Bexar. Around the mission and fort, a town grew up and was called San Fernando de Bexar. This was the beginning of the city that is today called San Antonio.

Soon four missions were founded nearby. One of the missions, San José, has among its treasures some of the finest carved windows of American architecture.

Today San Antonio is one of the largest cities in Texas and is also one of the winter playgrounds of America. There are few racinco days here! We have 52 parks and plazas, and of these, Brackenridge Park is the most famous. Its 363 acres including one of the most beautiful and complete municipal playgrounds in America. The Sunken Garden has a fairylike beauty all its own. The walks over the water are beautiful, because there are flowers all around and vines and moss cling to the rock walls. At San Pedro Park the swimming pool, which interests me most, is said to be the largest inland outdoor pool in the United States. The quaint Mexican pottery makers and basket weavers at work in their village attract much attention. The Japanese tea gardens are also beautiful. Our municipal auditorium is one of the finest and most beautiful to be found anywhere, and has been dedicated to our heroes of the World War. It has a seating capacity of over 6000 and space for over 2000 cars outside.

Our State, Texas, has been under six flags—French, Spanish, Mexican, Lone Star, Confederate and the United States.

I should love to correspond with any girl that would care to write to me. I am 15, a junior in high school, a Girl Reserve, and interested in aviation, tennis, swimming, hiking and all outdoor sports. I'm also a bookworm!

I'm enclosing a bluebonnet, Texas state flower. Although it is early March, several different flowers are blooming.

[Thank you for the bluebonnet, Vivian. —Ed.]

Dear Editor:

I have often felt inclined to write a letter to the Mail Bag, but being a shy youth I have always found it difficult to do so.

Have you ever visited in London? It's a jolly place to live in. London lies in a valley, fringed with hills. It covers over a 100 square miles and has a population of about 7,000,000. The chief historical buildings of London are the Tower, which was built to command the bridge, St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey, which has been the coronation church of our kings and queens from the time of Edward the Confessor to George V.

London's greatest market is Covent Garden. It has one of the finest displays of fruits, flowers and vegetables in the world. About 5 or 6 in the morning is the time to see the market. Such a struggling, shouting and elbowing—for everyone is in a hurry to get his goods and be off! There are many foreigners in London, and they congregate in colonies in different parts of the city. The French live at Soho, the Italians at Saffron Hill and the Chinese at Limehouse.

I should like to have some pen friends in America and other countries, so if any boys about my age (16) see this letter and wish to write me, I will gladly answer their letters.

Robert B.
[Yes, London is a jolly place, Robert! We quite agree.—Ed.]

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag so I will tell you something of my home city, Minneapolis. It is well known for its parks and lakes. In the state of Minnesota there are over 10,000 lakes. The Mississippi River runs through the city and near here are Minnehaha Creek and Falls, which gave Longfellow his inspiration for Hiawatha.

My favorite sports are swimming and golf. I should like to hear from boys all over the world.

Curtis P.

Dear Editor:

If you are sending in a letter in answer to a Mail Bag letter, inclose postage for forwarding, and a little note giving your own full name and address. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, England and most South American countries; 3 cents to most other countries; 12 cents equals 1 penny, British.

If you are writing from outside the United States, inclose stamps—usually, these can be exchanged for American stamps here.

London, Ontario, Canada

Dear Editor:

The Christian Science Monitor comes to our home every morning. In it I have seen the Mail Bag and I think it is very interesting. May I write something about my home city?

London is a flourishing city in western Ontario, with a population of 70,000. Because of our numerous maple trees, it is called the "Forest City." There are several large well-kept parks and playgrounds. There are many fine buildings in London, but it is really a city of homes. We are proud of our University of Western Ontario, and our schools which rank among the finest in Ontario. London is the home of many churches and I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is on a main street near a beautiful park. I have a pet dog, his name is Billy.

We take him out in the car with us. I am learning to use the typewriter. This is my second letter on it and my first to the Mail Bag.

Alexandria C.

London, England

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Russian Trade and Recognition

AN OLD maxim of trade, largely abandoned with the incoming of higher business ideals and greater business sense, was known as "caveat emptor"—"let the purchaser beware." It was intended to give the force of law to the theory that a buyer was expected to protect himself by special astuteness and caution against what was in those days the common practice of sellers to take every possible advantage of an unwary purchaser. Nowadays the theory is abandoned, and in mercantile establishments of the better type the buyer knows that, however unreasonable may be his discontent with his purchase, he can usually rely upon the seller to make good. Indeed, in American business, at any rate, the maxim, "The purchaser is always right," has taken the place of "Let the purchaser beware."

One wonders, however, whether a new maxim may not be requisite for the protection and safeguarding of those American firms who, it is now announced, are about to do business to the extent of \$38,000,000,000 with the Russian Government. There are those, particularly in Great Britain, although individuals with like experience are not lacking in the United States, who would raise a warning hand and say, "Let the seller beware." Yet it is hardly to be believed that such concerns as the Ford Motor Company, the du Pont de Nemours Company, the McCormick Company, or the Radio Corporation of America would enter into great business contracts with the Soviet Government unless assured of their proper fulfillment. Certain it is that under existing conditions the American business house trading with Russia must understand that in the event of later difficulties arising it can look for no special aid from its own Government, since no political relations exist between Washington and Moscow.

The assertion is made that the Soviet Government hopes, as a result of these far-reaching business associations, that its endeavor to secure political recognition from the Government at Washington may be materially assisted. Probably this is true. It would be highly improbable that intimate and extensive business relations between the two countries should not exert some influence upon the political attitude of the Federal Administration. If American business men find Russian officials straightforward and honorable in their business dealings, they will naturally attempt to impress upon Washington the theory that honor and good faith in political relations may likewise be expected. But if they find that their customers, while professing good faith, are seeking to undermine them and to overthrow their business, as the Soviet Government, through its relationship with the Third Internationale, steadily plans to overthrow the governments for which it professes friendship, the whole association will go down, destroyed by such evidences of bad faith.

More important than the question of the repudiation of the Russian debt, vastly more important than the form of government which Russia elects to maintain for its own purposes, is the question of the determination of Russian leaders to foment what they call the world revolution and to bring down friendly governments in the same chaos into which Russia fell. Until these leaders have disappeared from the picture, or the foreign policy of Russia is wholly amended, no amount of spending or of promising to spend money in the United States will advance that recognition which the Soviet Government so eagerly seeks.

Protect the Wild Flowers

NATURE lovers should do whatever they can to protect the wild flowers. Picking flowers is instinctive, and many persons gather them in armfuls, without stopping to consider that they may be doing great damage. Fires, agriculture and real estate development have depleted nature's gardens until some of the most attractive wild flowers are in danger of extermination. Many nature lovers aggravate the matter by pulling up by the roots plants which would not be injured if the flowers were cut off with short stems.

The beautiful and fragrant trailing arbutus is always a great favorite among flower gatherers, and the dainty columbine, state flower of Colorado, has been picked so ruthlessly that it is no longer abundant except in the rugged country where travelers have difficulty in getting around. The California poppy, which used to be so abundant, is rarely found now in stretches of orange and gold.

Even in the South, the land of flowers, many of these nature's ornaments are being exterminated. The Franklin plant, beautiful magnolia-like flowering tree, has disappeared in the wild; and the Elliot plant of Carolina, an equally attractive ornamental shrub, is almost extinct. Even some of the well-armed species of cactus from the southwestern deserts have been depleted to a great extent because there is a demand for them by the makers of confection.

All can help to prevent the flowers from becoming exterminated by refusing to pick any of the rarer varieties and by cutting others in such a manner that the plants will not be injured. People who own plots of ground should transfer to these such wild flowers as are growing on soil where they will be destroyed. Farmers should protect the flowers that grow along their fields

and pastures. These are not in the way for anybody, and if permitted, they will produce seed and perpetuate themselves. The wild flowers add greatly to the beauty and interest of every landscape.

The British "Constitution"

IN A political system as flexible as that of Great Britain, with custom and not a written instrument of government determining what shall be done, the ambit of choice is sometimes not clearly defined. What the custom really is occasionally seems uncertain. Two important constitutional points which fall within this category have had attention called to them by the recent election.

The first point is with respect to the King's choice of a Prime Minister. It is not necessary that the King ask a retiring Prime Minister for advice as to his successor. The designation of a statesman to form a Cabinet is one of the few public decisions which the English sovereign can make without the advice of a responsible minister. It is a "great and critical act," Gladstone once declared, "the responsibility for which falls momentarily and provisionally" on the King. It is usually performed, Gladstone added, "with the aid drawn from authentic manifestations of public opinion, mostly such as are obtained through the votes or conduct of the House of Commons."

When Gladstone resigned in 1894 he was prepared, had the Queen consulted him, to recommend Earl Spencer as Prime Minister. The last interview between Gladstone and the Queen, however, did not mention the question of his successor. In 1880, Victoria did talk with Disraeli, who told her that Gladstone was inevitable. The Queen, however, sent first for Lord Hartington, leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, and then for Lord Granville, the Liberal leader in the Lords. Both told her that they could not be Prime Minister, and then she sent for Gladstone. The sovereign may talk to the retiring Prime Minister, but need not. The Crown may receive full discretion in this respect, for the House of Commons is the final arbiter. It will accord its confidence only to a Prime Minister who can command a majority.

But should the House of Commons, rather than the electorate, determine the fate of the ministry? This is the second constitutional point. In 1868 the Conservative Party lost control of the House. Disraeli resigned without waiting for Parliament to meet. The Queen wrote to Mr. Gladstone: "The result of the appeal to the country is too evident to require its being proved by a vote in Parliament, and the Queen entirely agrees with Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues in thinking that the most dignified course for them to pursue, as also best for the public interests, was immediate resignation." In 1874, when the Liberals lost a general election, Gladstone followed the Disraeli precedent, but he had some doubts as to its constitutional correctness. "It is Parliament," he declared, "not the constituencies, that ought to dismiss the Government, and the proper function of the House of Commons cannot be taken away from it without diminishing somewhat its dignity and its authority."

When he lost his majority in 1923, Stanley Baldwin waited to meet Parliament. He was fortified by Lord Salisbury's precedent in 1892. Mr. Baldwin resigned after the House of Commons had adopted an amendment to the Address declaring it to be essential "that Your Majesty's Government should possess the confidence of this House and of the country." In 1892, the House of Commons had by a similar amendment called for the resignation of Lord Salisbury. There are, therefore, precedents on both sides. Mr. Baldwin elected to follow the Disraeli precedent and resigned. Ramsay MacDonald at once acceded to the Premiership, and at the request of the King proceeded to form a Government before the convening of Parliament.

The Wealth of Women

BELIEVE it or not, the time may not be far distant when the newspapers will be publishing their stock tables on the women's pages.

The fact is that the wealth of the United States and, to a comparable extent, of Britain and Canada is very definitely tending to come under feminine control; and the end is not yet. Last year, for example, 139 American women paid taxes on incomes in excess of \$500,000 as against 123 men in this category, while 44 women paid taxes on incomes of more than \$1,000,000, as against 42 men. Besides being the beneficiaries of 80 per cent of the \$95,000,000,000 of life insurance in force in the United States and Canada, women today comprise the majority of stockholders in numerous of the large corporations, including the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the United States Steel, and others, and are, according to the researches of Lawrence Stern & Co., actively managing their own financial interests. Today the women of the United States control more than 41 per cent of the Nation's wealth, while the women of England own at least 30 per cent of the national wealth, and the trend if maintained at the present rate will make them dominant in the financial community in another decade or two.

All of this is very interesting, but isn't it largely theoretical, at least as regards what happens to the money after it has been placed in the family bank account? As the General Federation of Women's Clubs recently observed, nine out of every ten purchases, from the loaf of bread to the new automobile, have always been made by women. And if women prove as expert at handling the national budget as they have at handling the family budget, everything will be all right, if not, perhaps, a little better.

Hope for Film Independents

SINCE the conference of the motion picture industry held in New York in October, 1927, nothing has so raised the hopes of independent film exhibitors as the Federal Trade Commission's "cease and desist" order recently served upon a group of 100 California film houses known as the West Coast Theaters.

The recently issued order, briefly, demands that the members of this California theater cor-

poration discontinue "combining among themselves to compel distributors and producers of motion picture films to refuse to sell or lease films to competitors of West Coast Theaters, Inc."

The three groups chiefly concerned in the 1927 conference—the producer-distributors, the affiliated distributors, and the independent exhibitors—went on record as agreeing that a number of practices long in use in the motion-picture industry constituted unfair trade procedure. In the order served in California, the West Coast Theaters are required to stop many of the very methods that were condemned at the conference.

Ownership of film theater chains changes so often through mergers that it is not clear whether the interests now in control of the West Coast Theaters are responsible for the charges brought by the Government. But that is beside the actual point in this case, for the real event at issue is whether or not the alleged unfair trade practices can be outlawed.

Assuming that the defendants, instead of obeying the order, go to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and assuming further that the Federal Trade Commission's order is eventually enforced by the courts, a far-reaching precedent will be established, a precedent that has long been awaited in the motion-picture industry.

It was hoped in many quarters that the film industry would abandon, by agreement, the many practices decided on at the conference to be unfair. Other industries, with the co-operation of the Federal Trade Commission, have regulated themselves in this manner. Now there is prospect that through court action some, at least, of these admittedly unfair practices shall be made unlawful.

Solving Traffic Problems

THE increase in the road traffic of the British Isles has proceeded for some years, and is advancing now at a phenomenal pace. The total mileage of all roads in Great Britain today is 178,914 miles, and the contributions to the road fund from motor taxation have more than doubled since 1922. There are in London alone no fewer than 5000 omnibuses plying for hire, carrying last year 1,917,000,000 passengers. The immense volume of traffic to which these figures testify is in many ways an indication of national vigor and well-being, but it does unhappily involve two undesirable consequences, namely, congestion upon the roads and, in the larger cities, a chronic pandemonium caused by strident and irritating motor horns and defective or defectively loaded vehicles. The first of these evils might perhaps have been left to be removed by a vigorous prosecution of the schemes of road development which all parties appear to favor, but the second has imperatively called for special attention.

The conference on traffic noises and dangers, presided over by Sir Henry Maybury has, in the report which it has just issued, divided the preventable noises caused by vehicular traffic into two classes. It proposes to eliminate the first class by a regulation under the Motor Cars Act forbidding the use of vehicles that are either defective in any part or are overloaded or defectively loaded. The second class of noise, that proceeding from the use of motor horns, proved more difficult of treatment, for the conference found it impossible to discover any method of differentiating between melodious and strident horns, since many horns can apparently be made to produce any kind of note, whether strident or musical. The conference therefore suggests that these strident notes should be sounded only in rural areas and during the daytime, for at night the headlights offer efficient warning. Only in very exceptional circumstances should the horn of a standing vehicle be sounded. In connection with the prevention of collisions at crossroads it is recommended that traffic on a minor road should give way to traffic approaching on a major road.

One point of some importance concerned with the volume of traffic the conference did not consider. This is the effect of traffic vibration on the stability of property. In some parts of the country excessive vibration produced by traffic is having a most regrettable effect upon buildings of great historic and architectural interest. One of the most notable of these is Wells Cathedral; another is Lincoln Cathedral, where at least one of the buttresses of the chapter house is "settling," as a result of the development of heavy motor and omnibus traffic through the Minster Yard. In circumstances like these it is extremely desirable that such traffic should be diverted on to by-pass roads at the earliest possible moment.

Random Ramblings

Physical science has discovered how to make 140 useful products from corn. Contrasted with the useless product, now prohibited, these odds of 140 to 1 put corn on a still higher level.

Now the "Lone Eagle" has turned sea gull! In acquiring and operating a motor yacht appropriately named Mouette he proves himself equally at home on water or in air.

Those persons who still have hitching posts in front of their homes had better not be too hasty in disposing of them, as they may soon be useful for hitching little Zeppelins to.

The suburbanite who is striving to keep one jump ahead of a lawn, a hedge and six well-sorted rows of weeds has his own ideas of the need for "farm relief."

With 18,522,767 telephones listed in the United States at the end of 1927, one of the most used phrases in America is undoubtedly "Number, please."

Persia, protesting proposed increases on her products by the new United States tariff, puts her foot down hard on rugs.

As airplanes become more common, will "No roosting" signs become as numerous as the "No parking" notices?

"Everyone a player," is said to be the goal of music industries, but what will the neighbors think?

Industrious scholars are now looking forward to the vacation period.

Bound to go—the parcel post package.

Mr. Smithers on Installment Buying

MR. SMITHERS was convinced that in arriving home at exactly the moment when he did arrive, he had probably done the most opportune thing of his career. As he stepped onto his front porch he heard a monologue issuing from the living room, and on entering found a Voluble Young Man engaging Mrs. Smithers's close attention. In one hand the V. Y. M. held a mechanical-looking contrivance, and with the other he gestured freely, indicating extensive purposes for which the gadget could be made to serve.

As Mrs. Smithers murmured a perfunctory introduction, the salesman made a "brief pause for station announcements," and then breezed on with renewed fluency. From his oration one deduced that, barring a few trifles like steam heat and electric lights, this remarkable tool he was selling would in time retire from the market a dozen or more dependencies that were now feebly serving the public. The fact that it would apparently reduce necessary household effects to such a minimum impelled Mr. Smithers to comment dryly that it was a pity they had already bought a houseful of furniture.

Ignoring this remark as having no bearing on the subject, the salesman continued chanting the merits of the Electro-Wonder-Worker, "invention's most ingenious device," adding impressively: "A million satisfied users speak for themselves."

"That ought to be enough," agreed Mr. Smithers. "Yes, indeed," beamed the V. Y. M. "And the pretty thing about this little contraption," stroking it fondly, "is that you can do everything but go to town on it."

At this, Sam Smithers essayed cheerfully: "Well, I feel relieved to hear that. I've just made the last payment on my car, but I'm not quite ready to junk it yet." Then remembering his own early vacation days when he sold "The World's Compendium of Interesting Facts," he added kindly: "You'll probably sell a lot of those—to people that need 'em. As for ourselves, we're pretty well caught up on deferred payments and I would suggest that—"

Mr. Smithers had halted the flow of sales talk, temporarily, but he hadn't quenched it. The V. Y. M. interrupted him with the assurance that, "if Mr. Withers—beg pardon, Smithers, slow on names but I never forget a face—would avail himself of the opportunity to get one of the two remaining unsold machines, never again would he, Mr. Smithers, have to polish his own shoes; never again would Mrs. Smithers be compelled, laboriously, to beat an egg unaided by the greatest little invention that the discoveries of natural science had conferred on modern housekeepers."

"And you are under no obligation to us for leaving it in your home for a few days, in order to get better acquainted with it. My customers always tell me they never miss the ten cents a day it costs to own one of these. Now where shall I put it? Right here on the table or—"

But Mrs. Smithers was, as the Scots say, "born canny." She decided to reserve her decision on the matter for another day and she managed to get in a word tactfully that told the enthusiastic young man he had missed a sale. However, she softened her refusal by passing him a plate of freshly made cookies.

It was pleasant to see one, so recently and seriously intent on equipping their home efficiently, now regaling himself with the light refreshments, and with such singleness of purpose as to leave the plate in practically no need of further cleansing. As the boy—for he was scarcely more than that—edged to the door, Mrs. Smithers unobtrusively slipped another cake into his pocket. One summer, when she and Sam were engaged, the funds for the ring that now shone on her finger had been achieved from the sales of the World's Compendium. In recollection of this fact, no salesman ever received an entirely curt dismissal from her.

When the erstwhile caller had gone, presumably to scatter sunshine in other Electro-Workerless homes, Mr. Smithers took up the subject protestingly.

"This is getting to be a nuisance. Not a day passes but some chap who's a smoother talker than I am comes into the office and tries to convince me I'm unhappy because I don't own the thing he's selling. First, he creates a need—or tries to, and then he offers to supply the need at so much a week or month or lifetime. I've developed so much sales resistance, I refused to take my own hat from a check boy today. And as for missing the ten or fifty cents a day it costs to own all these thingamajigs, it isn't

that at all. It's remembering what day the payment falls due and having the right change—and whatnot. I feel strongly about it—that is, about indiscriminate installment buying," he amended.

Mr. Smithers had warmed to his subject without regard for pitfalls. The twinkle in Mrs. Smithers's eye warned him that in another moment she would be reminding him of sundry purchases he had made in the not too distant past, many of them contingent on the time-payment plan. Mrs. Smithers had an inconvenient memory, too, for those occasions when Sam had succumbed to the lure of the auctioneer's eloquence and brought home superfluous objets d'art.

Remembering these trifling incidents, Mr. Smithers felt constrained to change the subject, merely remarking in a dignified way that the "dollar-down, dollar-when" policy was fast becoming a menace to economic integrity.

When Sam talked like that, Martha was a wee bit awed. It took matters right out of the domestic realm and floated them in the circles of high finance. In the present instance Sam's manner put a period to further discussion of the topic before the house of Smithers, and Martha busied herself with thoroughly oiling her electric sewing machine. She reflected agreeably how Sam had insisted on trading in the old foot-power model that had noisily threshed many a mile under her mother's guidance. She estimated (to herself) that if an odometer had been attached to the old treadle, its mileage would have equaled at least the boundary of Texas.

She caught Sam's eye, a mollified and approachable eye, and ventured to remind its owner that the title to the very house they were inhabiting was being acquired gradually. But this, it seemed, was a different matter. She took a pencil and pad and started to show her how different it was. "Never mind, dear," said Martha hastily. "I'm sure they are not the same thing at all."

"And these college magazine salesmen," Sam said, continuing his thinking aloud. "Yesterday I was compelled to keep one from going to Europe. That is, I presume he didn't get off, as he said the trip hung on the chance of getting my subscription—and I didn't subscribe."

"Poor fellow," murmured Martha, not attending particularly to the conversation. Sam glanced at her sharply and noting her absorption started reading the paper.

Mrs. Smithers had accepted an invitation to visit over the week-end in a neighboring city and she was now engaged in mentally packing her hatbox. Sam had said confidently that he had been an "unclaimed blessing" too long in his unwedded days not to know how to forage for himself two or three days. Martha had smiled and reminded him to put out the ice card.

The two days stretched to three, with their usual quota of twenty-four hours each, and Mrs. Smithers returned, to find Mr. Smithers at the train. The family antique was parked near by and as they drove home Martha chatted of her visit. She started to tell Sam about the electric refrigerator that her recent hostess was owning by degrees, but recalling his remarks on a similar subject she commented, instead, on how much the flowers had grown in her absence. She attributed the sparkle in his eye to the very natural relief at getting a wife and a cook back at the same stroke. It was pleasant to be so needed, she mused.

Arrived at home, Mr. Smithers went at once to the kitchen, calling back after him: "Come here. There's something in the kitchen I imagine you're going to be interested in." He was looking the merest trifle sheepish, but there was, also, an undeniable aura of satisfaction radiating from him.

Intuition told Martha that something momentous had happened. Following his gaze, she saw in the corner where their old icebox had stood, a dazzling white refrigerator. The soft droning of its motor told the cognoscenti that it was reducing its contents to the proper condition of coolth.

"It's a Polarizer," explained Sam. "Greatest thing ever. I don't see how you got along with that old one. I chucked it out the end of the first day—say, how long were you gone, anyway?"

Then bravely meeting her eyes: "I'm paying for this one quarterly."

Martha laughed comfortably. She had always been a firm believer in flexible opinions.

"Why this is the very thing I've wanted. And besides," patting an adjacent arm, "it's nice to change your mind, if it happens to need it."

L. V. B.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Why "Run Down" the Farmer?

It is high time that someone arose to the defense of that beautiful tradition of some age, the story about "the happy farmer." Dean Cooper of the Kentucky College of Agriculture enters the lists at a propitious moment.

Why put figurative runs on the farmer? Why hold him up to public gaze as a simpleton who loses money every year, but stays on the farm just the same? Why call him a peasant and picture him as something that he isn't? This very act of "running down" the farmer and his calling has been responsible for a lack of demand for farm land and a diminishing of property values, Dean Cooper contends.

Agriculture, says Mr. Cooper, soon may be the only occupation where a man can be "his own boss." Certainly nothing can equal the independence of farm life where one's work and efforts are gauged entirely by one's aims and desires. Certain basic matters must be altered before the farmer's calling can be considered ideal, it is true, and surely he is entitled to "relief" as much as any other major industrialist. But he is no poverty-stricken wretch without hope or happiness.

Farmers don't write books or plays depicting gloom, wretchedness and misery as natural concomitants of rural life. They buy their radios, books, magazines, automobiles, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, electric mixers, tractors and everything else that the place has and the authors buy—and more, too—with money earned from supplying the rest of us with food and clothing. If material possessions make one happy, the farmer should laugh for joy. He is the city's best customer. Publishers know he is well-read, and politicians have discovered that he is intelligent. Why shouldn't he be? Isn't introspection easy when one follows a plow up furrow after furrow, quite alone, with nothing to distract him but the crows hopping about?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Chance for Rural England

A letter published in The Times brings news of a great gift and of a great opportunity presented to lovers and guardians of this country's beauty. Boles Penrose has given to the Councils for the Preservation of Rural England and Wales a sum of £210,000; and he has promised to give, up to a very high limit, another pound for every pound which others subscribe to those councils. Mr. Penrose, though he lives in England, is an American. And, though he is an American, he thinks that rural England and Wales have beauty and amenity that ought to be preserved. That is worth pondering. His own country includes all the most impressive beauties of all other countries in the world; but he understands the beauty of our little landscape—a landscape garden compared with his native land. Moreover, in his letter to the councils, he warns England and Wales against the mistakes that have gone far to spoil the beauty of much of America. A stronger warning could scarcely be given. If "unchecked development" can work so much mischief in a country as vast as North America, what can it do among the smaller, daintier, more closely packed beauties of our own more thickly populated land?

Readers of this journal are no strangers to the kind of mistake that Mr. Penrose means. There is the mistake of shoddy, unsuitable, and ill-placed buildings. There is the mistake of stark and treeless roads, ruthlessly driven through quiet rural scenes. There are among a hundred others, the mistakes of advertisements, petrol stations and so forth which assault the eye. But readers of this journal are no

strangers also to the work done in little more than two years by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England—work that is now shared by similar, more recently founded bodies for Wales and Scotland. There has been nothing but the most fantastic about the work; there has been, especially, no attempt to treat new building, new roads, advertisements, development in general as if they were mere evils that could be prevented and ought to be prevented.

By this means the councils have won the confidence not only of all in sympathy with their ends, but also of many who might have been disposed to scoff. But in choosing the surer they have chosen the slower method. The awakening of public opinion always takes time, and time always costs money. All the more reason, therefore, for welcoming with profound gratitude the gift, and still more, perhaps, the opportunity conferred by Mr. Penrose's munificence. The Times (London).

Cigarette Advertising

IN Belleville, Kan., they have painted out the cigarette in the young girl's mouth, on the billboard posters about town.

Investigation by a Popular Monthly representative discloses the fact that the people of Belleville bitterly resent this sort of advertisement.

People's Popular Monthly does not believe that this resentment is confined to small town and rural folk. We have heard the same opinion repeatedly expressed in larger places.

We believe that the cigarette people have gone a step too far and that the womanhood of America generally resents their action in advertising cigarettes to the young girls of America.

Many letters have been received from our subscribers congratulating this magazine on not carrying cigarette advertising.

We do not carry this advertising because we believe it has no place in a home magazine.

Moreover, we heartily sympathize with the women who oppose cigarette advertising to women on billboards and in home magazines.

If the manufacturers of cigarettes are wise, they will show more respect for the womanhood of America.—People's Popular Monthly.

Going Dry

Washington society seems to have had its greatest shock for ten years when a famous millionaire gave his usual Easter breakfast without the customary highball introduction. He is known to have the best cellar in the capital and to have acquired its contents lawfully. Always a notable gathering of Easter visitors found about all the liquid refreshment they could carry. It was the big social event of the season. The friends this year came in numbers. Some were thirsty and many were curious, but no explanation came. The host had locked his cellar and remembered the Eighteenth Amendment. This idea is likely to extend.—Los Angeles Times.